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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Adopts Dollar Plan

Gold Buying Is Control Key

Japan Wars in Sham Defense

Cuba Demands Recognition

Daladier Fights to the Last

Back to Farm Is Negro's Hope

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT tells the nation and the world by radio that the United States embarks upon a program of a permanently managed currency. Firm control is taken of the dollar so that, by altering its relationship to gold, the price of commodities can be lifted back to a prosperity level. This relationship and control of the dollar is to be secured by having the Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchase newly mined gold in the United States at rates to be fixed upon advice of the Treasury. The R. F. C. will also buy and sell gold in the world market whenever necessary with that end in view. The frank statement comes when the farm states are clamoring for better prices and when NRA needs a stimulus, and the immediate indication is that the declaration produces favorable reactions in both directions—But Wall Street just does not agree at all.

¶ The Roosevelt address is an answer to those who are demanding printing press inflation. It seeks, through altering the value of the dollar with relation to gold, to accomplish the same result by a much more conservative method. Control of the dollar abroad through buying and selling of gold may have an exchange control effect somewhat like that of the British equalization fund. London believes the action consistent with the Roosevelt program, while still strongly opposing any sympathetic inflationary movement on the part of sterling. The President indicates plainly what his future course is to be—"This is a policy and not an expedient."

¶ The greater part of the President's speech concerns matters which the layman may grasp more easily. He claims definite progress under the recovery thrust. Some 4,000,000 men and women have been withdrawn from unemployment and sent into jobs. Farmers will receive $400 for products in 1933 where they received $300 in 1932. Farm conditions in America have been gradually getting worse for 20 years—The President sees more farm recovery progress in six months than any nation has ever shown in a like period of time.

¶ Japan begins its fall military maneuvers. Hokurikudo district rings with the roar of a force presumably landed from the direction of Vladivostok engaging another army attempting to halt its advance. The maneuver is significant in light of recent Tokyo statements that Russia now has 300,000 troops in striking distance of the Manchurian border, with increased air facilities at Vladivostok—Japanese enthusiasm must be lifted in order to meet the increased military budget.

¶ Cuba makes an appeal to the United States, not for intervention but for recognition of the Government of President Ramon Grau San Martin. Col. Fulgencio Batista, who as a sergeant helped direct the last revolution, sends soldiers to plaster walls and telegraph poles with a manifesto calling on Americans and others to aid in a "demand that the United States recognize our sovereignty as an act of justice." Washington is exercising caution—It received a jolt and learned a lesson when it recognized the De Cespedes Government too soon.

¶ Germany hears Chancellor Hitler reaffirm the Government's position in an address to Nazi troopers in Bavaria. He maintains that Germany desires peace, but that it cannot be treated as a second-class nation. If the Reich is to participate in international conferences and the League, there must be full acknowledgment of it as a nation. The Chancellor is ready to sign one kind of treaties—Those capable of being fulfilled according to his sense of right.

¶ The world begins a busy week. Premier Daladier of France makes a sensational last stand as his Government totters to the fall. But the Chamber admires his energy and courage. Iceland believes its election sealed the doom of prohibition, but won't have figures for a week. Manuel Quezon, Filipino leader, declares the Philippine independence act is utterly rejected. Russian papers overflow with cordiality toward proposed American recognition—They believe it will assure peace, which they regard as threatened from the Far East.

¶ Maryland's lynching investigation brings the Negro question to the fore again in American public thought. Dean Kelly Miller, noted Negro educator of Howard University, appeals to the NRA to take the lead in a movement to reëstablish on the land some of the hundreds of thousands of Negroes who left it in recent years, notably many who moved from the South to industrial jobs in northern cities and have suffered severely in the slump. The city Negro, says Dean Miller, has no definite function or assured status—Only in the country can the Negro find a sure place in the sun.

Fireproof Cockpit Invented by Flier

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE Heston airdrome here Maj. Robert Van Rollegheim, a Belgian airman, sat in a model airplane cockpit round which a fierce petrol fire blazed. When the fire burned itself out he stepped out, cheerful and apparently cool. This was due to his invention of a fireproof material, of which the model cockpit had been constructed.

State-Wide Radio Network Is Urged As Aid to Police

Coördinated System Is Declared Need to Meet Crime Situation

The recent tide of crime, climaxed last week by the brutal murder of Mr. Adolf Sommer, inventor, has been widely interpreted as a pressing argument for a coördinated system of police radio in Massachusetts.

Lack of speedy communication of crime commensurate with the speed and dexterity with which the criminal makes his getaway, was declared by Mr. Thomas Mahoney, clerk in the office of the Somerville chief of police, as the outstanding reason for the escape of recent hold-up men.

Mr. Philip G. Bowker, Representative in the Legislature from Brookline, one of the foremost advocates of wide introduction of police radio and cruising car activities, supported Mr. Mahoney's view. It is time, he said, that the municipalities and State develop and use those methods, such as the radio.

Mr. Bowker alluded to the holdup of the Brookline bank and said that a radio and cruiser car system in Brookline might have brought the police to the bank before the criminals reached the outside, provided the signals could have been given.

A canvass of greater Boston cities having radio-equiped cruiser cars revealed that the police were warm in their praise of the increased efficiency that has resulted. Arrests have increased and crime has been more effectively coped with in Arlington and Somerville, where the radio has been installed, it was averred.

But use of radio promises to make immediate gains in Massachusetts. It was revealed today that Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner of Boston, will shortly ask for radio bids preparatory to the installation of radio-equipped cruiser cars adjusted to the radio frequency of the state and city stations.

It is also believed that Brookline will install this system. Cambridge will inaugurate a radio system at the time it inaugurates its new police headquarters.

Massachusetts today represents a patch quilt of modern and archaic methods of police communication. Of the more than 300 cities and towns in the Commonwealth, there are about 30 municipalities with the teletype and but eight with cruisers, on which the radios are attuned to the frequency of the state police broadcasting stations.

Japan Parades Military Power In Maneuvers

Comes During Period of Tension With Russia Over Rail Line

Conferences Halted

Armed Outbreak Unlikely Although Disputants Issue Fiery Communiqués

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (Tuesday)—The caissons were rolling along in Japan's grand fall military maneuvers today.

At 4 a. m., in intense darkness, more than 30,000 troops took the field in Fukui and Ishikawa prefectures under the personal supervision of Emperor Hirohito.

The opposing forces were expected to come to grips by sunrise, and, while the high command kept the theoretical problem secret, it was understood the defending troops were attacking forces which theoretically had been landed during the night from transports which came from the direction of Vladivostok where Soviet Russia has huge military outposts.

Infantry divisions, machine gun units, field artillery, airplanes and tanks all were on the move as the battle developed. All the units were at theoretical war strength with the men double spaced in line to extend the sphere of battle.

Faces Soviet Peninsula

The district where the maneuvers are being held is known as the Hokurikudo. It is on the Japan Sea coast about 250 miles west of Tokyo and directly facing the Soviet peninsula.

Military attachés of all the principal powers, including the recently arrived attaché of the United States Embassy, Col. W. O. Crane, and his assistant, Maj. R. S. Bratton, are in attendance.

Emperor Hirohito arrived here yesterday accompanied by his brother, Prince Chichibu, Prince Yi of Korea, and officials of the imperial household.

The opposing armies in the sham fighting are commanded by Lieutenant-General Aramaki and Lieutenant-General Harada.

A board of umpires, composed of high army officers, is watching the sham fighting and will report on results to His Majesty when the last gun has been fired day after tomorrow.

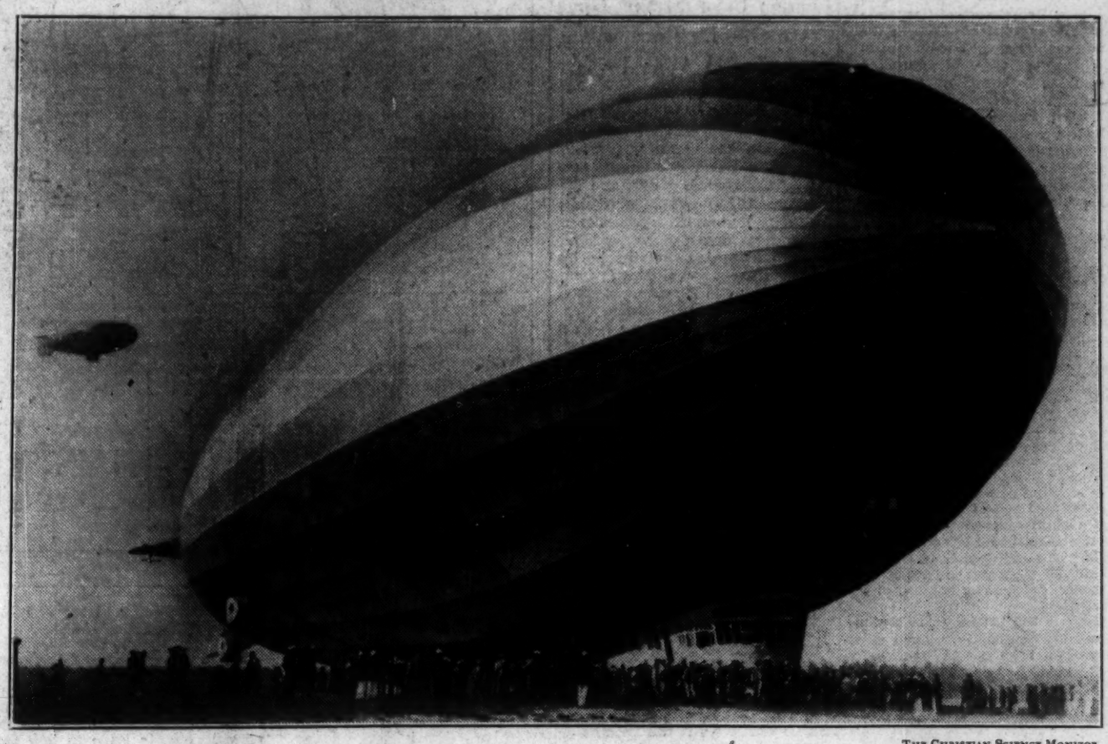
Troops will be quartered on the population. Staff officers assigned soldiers to each peasant farmhouse in the district some days ago.

In view of the strained relations between Japan and Soviet Russia, intense interest is manifested in the maneuvers. The War Office in Tokyo early this month issued a long statement to the press, asserting the Soviets now have upward of 300,000 troops in Siberia, within striking distance of Tsuruga and the north Manchurian border.

It was asserted that Soviet air strength has been increased until

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Aerial Globe-Trotter Lands in Florida



Veteran Airship on Its Way to Chicago

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miami Welcomes Graf Zeppelin On Flight to Chicago

Moors at Navy Mast and Refits for Overland Leg to World's Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 23—The German dirigible Graf Zeppelin nosed down to the naval airship mooring mast in Miami early today, when the famous ship made its first United States stop on the flight from Friedrichshafen, Ger., via South America to a Century of Progress exposition in Chicago. It carried 17 passengers.

A special carload of hydrogen gas was shipped to Miami and placed on a railroad siding from which a specially constructed pipe line two miles long carried the lifting gas to the filling device built in the center of the mast. Gasoline and oil were put aboard also and many details attended to, making the ship ready for its hop from here to Akron, Ohio, thence to Chicago.

Long before the giant airship was sighted over Miami, throngs of people gathered in the vicinity of the mast. Special railroad rates and excursions from the principal cities of Florida enabled a vast public to enjoy this historic event.

Mr. Harry Vissering, representative of the German Luftschiffbau Zeppelin Company, was questioned as to the authenticity of the rumor that Miami will become a winter base for the Graf Zeppelin. He replied that the amount of European bound traffic and facilities available here are being investigated. He affirmed that Miami is the logical jumping-off place for South American air traffic.

Has Long Career

Dr. Hugo Eckener with a crew of 40 left Friedrichshafen, Germany, on Oct. 14, starting the veteran airship on its three hundred and forty-first voyage in all parts of the world, flying directly to Pernambuco, Brazil. Two days' stop there for refueling and a hop to Rio de Janeiro preceded the flight to Miami.

On three other occasions the Graf has visited the United States, tying up at Lakehurst, N. J., but never before has the ship been seen in the South. With its coming in October, 1928, the initial step in transatlantic passenger, mail and freight service by air was taken. The ship made the first trip from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst in 111 hours and 46 minutes, carrying 20 passengers, a delay being caused by an accident to a fin. The return trip was made in only 71 hours and 51 minutes, carrying 25 passengers.

The outstanding lighter-than-air achievement to date was the Around-the-World-Flight in 1929

When the Graf again visited Lakehurst and also Los Angeles, covering 21,300 miles, spanning two oceans and three continents in 21 days, 7 hours and 33 minutes.

In 1930 the airship made a triangular trip from Germany via

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Roosevelt Acclaims Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The text of President Roosevelt's radio speech last night follows:

It is three months since I have talked with the people of this country about our national problems; but during this period many things have happened, and I am glad to say that the major part of them have greatly helped the well-being of the average citizen.

Because, in every step which your Government is taking we are thinking in terms of the average of you—in the old words, "the greatest good to the greatest number"—we, as reasonable people, cannot expect to bring definite benefits to every person or to every occupation or business, or industry or agriculture

In the same way, no reasonable person can expect that in this short space of time, during which new machinery had to be not only put to work, but first set up, that every locality in every one of the forty-eight states of the country could share equally and simultaneously in the trend to better times.

The whole picture, however—the average of the whole territory from coast to coast, the average of the whole population of 120,000,000 people—shows to any person willing to look facts and action of which you and I can be proud.

In the early spring of this year there were actually and proportionately more people out of work in this country than in any other nation in the world. Fair estimates showed twelve or thirteen millions unemployed last March. Among those there were, of course, several millions who could be classed as normally unemployed—people who worked occasionally, when they felt like it, and others who preferred not to work at all.

Jobs for 4,000,000 or 40 Per Cent

It seems, therefore, fair to say that there were about 10,000,000 of our citizens who earnestly, and in many cases hungrily, were seeking work and could not get it. Of these, in the short space of a few months, I am convinced that at least 4,000,000 have been given employment—or, saying it another way, 40 per cent of those seeking work have found it.

That does not mean, my friends, that I am satisfied, or that you are satisfied that our work is ended. We have a long way to go, but we are on the way.

How are we constructing the edifice of recovery—the temple which, when completed, will no longer be a temple of money-changers or of beggars, but rather a temple dedicated to and maintained for a greater social justice, a greater welfare for America—the habitation of a sound economic life?

We are building, stone by stone, the columns which will support that habitation. Those columns are many in number and though, for a moment, the progress of one column may disturb the progress on the pillar next to it, the work on all of them must proceed without let or hindrance.

We all know that immediate relief for the unemployed was the first essential of such a structure, and that is why I speak first of the fact that 300,000 young men have been given employment and are being given employment all through this winter in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps in almost every part of the nation.

So, too, we have, as you know, expended greater sums in cooperation with states and localities for work relief and home relief than ever before—sums which during the coming winter cannot be lessened for the very simple reason that though several million people have gone back to work, the necessities of those who have not yet obtained work is more severe than at this time last year.

Saving Farms and Homes

Then we come to the relief that is being given to those who are in danger of losing their farms or their homes. New machinery had to be set up for farm credit and for home credit in every one of the 3100 counties of the United States and every day that passes is saving homes and farms to hundreds of families.

I have publicly asked that foreclosures on farms and chattels and on homes be delayed until every mortgagor in the country shall have had full opportunity to take advantage of federal credit.

I make the further request which many of you know has already been made through the great federal credit organizations that, if there is any family in the United States about to lose its home or about to lose its chattels, that family should telegraph at once either to the Farm Credit Administration or the Home Owners Loan Corporation in Washington requesting their help.

Two other great agencies are in full swing. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation continues to lend large sums to industry and finance with the definite objective of making easy the extending of credit to industry, commerce and finance.

The program of public works in three months has advanced to this point: Out of a total appropriated for public works of $3,300,000,000, $1,800,000,000 has already been allocated to federal projects of all kinds and literally in every part of the United States, and work on these is starting forward.

In addition, $300,000,000 has been allocated to public works to be carried out by states, municipalities and private organizations, such as those undertaking slum clearance.

Plenty of Money Available

The balance of the public works money, nearly all of it intended for state or local projects, waits only on the presentation of proper projects by the states and localities themselves. Washington has the money and is waiting for the proper projects to which to allot it.

Another pillar in the making is the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. I have been amazed by the extraordinary degree of coöperation given to the Government by the cotton farmers in the South, the wheat farmers of the West, the tobacco farmers of the Southeast, and I am confidant that the corn-hog farmers of the middle West will come through in the same magnificent fashion.

The problem we seek to solve had been steadily getting worse for twenty years, but during the last six months we have made more rapid progress than any nation has ever made in a like period of time.

It is true that in July farm commodity prices had been pushed up higher than they are today, but that push came in part from pure speculation by people who could not tell you the difference between wheat and rye, by people who had never seen cotton growing, by people who did not know that hogs were fed on corn—people who have no real interest in the farmer and his problems.

In spite, however, of the speculative reaction from the speculative advance, it seems to be well established that during the course of the year 1933 the farmers of the United States will receive 33 per cent more dollars for what they have produced than they received in the year 1932.

Put in another way, they will receive $400 in 1933 where they received $300 the year before. That, remember, is for the average of the country,

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Gold Policy Stirs Varied Reaction In Several Quarters

Inflationists Declare It Serves Their End—Bankers Dumfounded

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Plunging confidently into a sea of financial experiment, President Roosevelt told the nation last night that the Government is taking firm control of the dollar, so that by altering its relationship to gold, the price of commodities will be elevated to their prosperity level. This policy, he declared, was no temporary expedient but a part of long-range financial planning.

By thus increasing the price that man gets for his products—and farm prices are expected to be among the first to respond—the President expects to speed the recovery which he told the nation has already made amazing progress.

His radio address was timed at a moment when farm sections are stridently clamoring for relief by currency inflation, when the industrial reform embodied in NRA needed a new burst of energy, and the financial community was pleading for an assurance of stability.

Safeguarded Inflation

Each branch of the national effort got part of what it had been asking. Farmers got an adjustment in the currency which aims at precisely the goal declared by inflationists, although it seems to avoid the pitfalls of printing press money making. The leading greenbacker, Senator Elmer Thomas (D.), Oklahoma, hailed the step.

Wall Street got a pledge for control of the dollar on the world exchanges, through buying and selling of gold by the RFC, which may amount to a form of exchange control comparable to the British exchange equalization fund. To this extent—and it is admittedly a very limited extent—banking circles are pleased at the move. Left in amazement at the sensational aspects of the President's plan, their comments were breathless and puzzled.

The new dollar control, the President explained, is to be administered by the RFC, which under existing statute and executive order is now authorized to establish a government market for gold newly-mined in the United States, and to buy and sell gold on the world market if necessary.

Gold to $40 an Ounce?

The statutory price of gold is $20.67 per fine ounce. The recent world market price, driven up by the depreciation of the dollar on world exchanges, has been near $29.

Were the Government to begin the purchase of gold at say $29 an

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Price Brakes Applied; Retail Code Is Signed

Roosevelt Moves Swiftly to Fulfill Promises Made to Western Farmer

Compromise Is Made

All Small Merchants Are Relieved From Burden of Blue Eagle Compliance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—President Roosevelt today applied brakes to the NRA and moved to restrain rising manufactured commodity prices in swift fulfillment of his promise to farmers of the nation—made over the radio yesterday—to help their prices catch up.

He took this significant step this morning when he promulgated an NRA code for the more than a million retail merchants of the country exempting from its costs-increasing provisions the stores in which the farmer buys. Simultaneously he relieved all small merchants of the country from the much criticized burden of blue eagle compliance.

Specifically the President's actions exempt from the wage-raising and hour-shortening provisions of both retail code and blue eagle agreement all merchants in towns of 2500 population or fewer—with the exception of factories and chain stores—and every merchant employing five persons or fewer.

Relieve Small Merchants

The direct effect of this compromise of the NRA is to relieve all small town and country stores and all small merchants of the increased cost burden which compliance with NRA formulas entails. Such merchants may continue to fly a Blue Eagle bearing an exemption chevron signifying their good intentions despite their inability.

An even more drastic change in the NRA's plans for pushing prices upward was made by the President when he blue penciled its price fixing provisions. In place of the 10 per cent "mark up" proposed by General Johnson's organization the President submitted a mild prohibition of the "loss leader" practice, and even this was weakened by a provision permitting any merchant to cut the price of a product to the price set by any of his competitors who can undersell him.

Department stores and large merchants doing a cash business—led by Macy's in New York—won a victory closely related to the price-fixing issue when the President also vetoed a provision prohibiting the advertising of a policy of underselling competitors. The code as approved places a ban on "inaccurately" laying claim to a policy of underselling, but will not prevent such stores as Macy's from advertising the advantages of cash buying as in the past.

Blunt Recognition

The President's action constituted a blunt recognition by the Administration of the fact that the NRA has moved ahead too swiftly for the other recovery agencies and a determination to readjust the balance between industry and agriculture before the headlong NRA advance leaves farm prices so far behind they could never catch up.

It is further a recognition that the proper field for the NRA is industry itself and in large business not in small. It is frankly admitted now that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson made a mistake in seeking to extend the Blue Eagle to the hundreds of thousands of small merchants who could not stand the burden of higher costs.

The retail code was actually signed late last night, after the President's radio speech, but was not made public until this afternoon when it was given out accompanied by a long statement from General Johnson explaining the farm price situation, and a brief statement by the President interpreting the collective bargaining section of the Recovery Act.

General Johnson's statement

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Stock Prices Jump On Gold Plan News

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Stocks rallied strongly today in response to President Roosevelt's new plan for raising prices through control of the dollar's gold value leading shares jumped $1 to more than $3 or more, while Homestake Mining, a gold producer, soared $25 to $325 and U. S. Smelting rose $12 to $90.

Although the swift advance was most pronounced in the gold mining shares, the whole market was buoyant, reversing spectacularly its course of last Saturday.

U. S. Steel common opened at $37, up $1.75 on a block of 2500 shares; Union Pacific at $100.50, up $2.50; Sears Roebuck at $35, up $3; Alaska Juneau at $24.75, up $4.87; American Telephone at $114.25, up $2.12; Johns-Manville at $46.50, up $3.37; Deere $28.50, up $2.50; Patino Mines $17.25, up $1.50; Dome Mines $35, up $4.75; McIntyre Porcupine $38.75, up $5; General Motors $26.50, up $2.12 on a block of 2700 shares; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway $50, up $4; Allied Chemical $126, up $5.50; Case $61, up $5.75.

Foreign exchanges rallied sharply against the dollar. Sterling opened 8½ cents higher at $4.60½ and the French franc recovered more than a tenth of a cent to 5.63 cents. Cotton futures opened with advances of $1.15 to $1.50 a bale.

Now Come Hours of Leisure When People Can Do Things Once Beyond Reach of Many

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
First of 18 Articles.

By Millicent J. Taylor

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Jones of Jones & Smith, at the close of a shortened day that is part of his conscientiously kept 40-hour week, steps into the elevator at the thirty-seventh floor, already thinking of that half-finished ship model on his workbench at home.

"Did you find a 'cellist for your trio, John?" he asks the elevator boy. Not one but four, he is told, and that by including other instruments on the waiting list the trio has now become a small orchestra. There follows a friendly hobnob on both music and ship models, interrupted only when Mr. Brown, who joins them at the street floor, asks how Mrs. Jones got along with that weaving pattern Mrs. Brown showed her.

What! Is this the same group that used merely to nod formally, or at most pass remarks on the weather and the United States Senate?

At Margaret's home things are different, too. Mary, Helen and Janet are there, as usual, but now instead of staring intently at their aces and 10-spots, they are poring over a map of Europe.

"It's the old neighborhood bridge club gone armchair traveling," is the explanation. "There must be something catching about this self-improvement business. For a while after our husbands began getting all-day Saturday off, we went the old way, and a foursome of contract was our one idea for spare time. But you can't take week-end trips to interesting places and talk the same small-talk in between. We had to find out about things—history, early American architecture, other countries. So here we are, reading, studying, some of us taking correspondence courses, and all having one grand time. There's lots to see in museums, too, if you know how."

But this isn't a true picture of things as they are, the reader hastens to say. It would be fine if it were. One's neighbors would then be more interesting; the world less concerned with striving and armaments, and more taken up with coöperating to achieve something beautiful.

No, it isn't the picture now. But with the trend toward lessening working time and increasing the amount of leisure, it can be a picture of the near future—can be, that is, if we begin now to teach ourselves and our children to invest spare time wisely.

Actually, an industrial revolution is taking place We need to recognize it. Faster than we can easily adjust ourselves to it, we are being presented with spare time in larger hunks than ever before. Up to now, for all but those with adequate private incomes, people of every walk of life in every land have had leisure time only in little dabs—and usually then only when they were too weary to do much more than to seek passive amusement.

But now—head-on come hours and days of leisure time, while the

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Reich Ready to Renew Part in League Only as an Equal, Hitler Declares

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 23—"Our goal is to make our people happy again, to guarantee them their daily bread—it is an enormous task and the world should leave us in peace."

Thus Herr Adolf Hitler, Reich's Chancellor, summed up the Government's aims in an address given to National Socialist troopers yesterday at Kelheim in Bavaria. The chief theme of the address was that Germany desires peace but cannot be treated as a second-class nation. "If you will see us in your international conferences; if you wish to have us in your League of Nations, we shall be there only when you acknowledge us as a nation. We are ready at all times to sign treaties if we can fulfill them, and if they are capable of being fulfilled according to our sense of right. But treaties which are neither capable of being carried out nor honorable, we will never sign."

Germany, Herr Hitler continued, is united and "there can be no better guarantee of peace than the determined unity of the German nation, which today has become a reality through the actions of the National Socialist movement, which will be for all time the bearer of the spirit and will to unity of the German people."

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot takes as his topic today: "If Germany Had Been Willing to Accept Compulsory Disarmament." See the thrice-a-week column, Watching the World Go By.

And while you are on the back page, don't miss "I'm Going Narrow," an item in the Mirror of World Opinion.

Hm-m! A doll house that took ten years to complete, and cost $600! Read about it on the Children's page.

Mr. Gilmore carries us on his magic pen to a beautiful spot in the Adirondacks, on the Home Forum page.

A new feature, "News about Newspapers," starts today on the Daily Features page. It should be of interest to every editor and student of journalism.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and more Ad-O-Grams.

LaGuardia Draws Recanting G. O. P. Old Guard to Him

Fusionist Leader However Reaffirms Nonpartisan Aspect of Campaign

By Wyona Dashwood
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The nation's political gallery has added to it today another picture of unprecedented developments in the New York City mayoralty contest. It shows the Republican Old Guard, a unit back of the Fusion candidacy of Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, eastern leader of the Progressives who not long ago were referred to by a spokesman of this same Old Guard as "sons of the wild jackass."

Moreover, they are back of him in the face of his declaration of independence that pledges him, if elected, to give the city a nonpolitical administration—to rehabilitate the city and not any political party.

Not only did they accept this warning for him at their own rally—for which Mecca Temple was jammed last night—but they rose from their seats and cheered for minutes the man whose name was anathema to them during his congressional tenure.

Mills Joins Camp

The rally followed the advent into the Fusion camp of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover. It places on the roster of LaGuardia supporters such nationally known Republicans as Elihu Root Sr. and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, ranking members of the Theodore Roosevelt and Hoover Administrations, respectively; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, James R. Sheffield, one-time Ambassador to Mexico; Mrs. George A. Wyeth, president of the Women's National Republican Club and Thomas D. Thatcher, president of the Association of the Bar.

Major LaGuardia reiterated beyond mistaking the same note of emancipation from partisan politics, with which he took up the Fusion banner last summer, declaring that this was not a fight between two political parties, but "of the citizens of New York against a corrupt and incompetent political machine." He reminded his hearers that six of the eight Fusion candidates are Democrats, one is a Republican and that he himself was selected "not because of party virtues, but because of my party vices."

"This is the proper place for me to say that on Jan. 1, when I enter City Hall, I go out of politics for four years," he asserted. "You can't be a good mayor and a good politician. My responsibility is to rehabilitate this city and not to rehabilitate any political party.

Is Now Up to Clean People

"That position has been given to me and my associates. I have accepted it. We have determination. We have a program. We have presented the facts. We are ready to accept the decision of the good, clean, honest people of the city of New York."

Confident that Major LaGuardia's election is assured, the Fusion strategy will, beginning on Monday, be concentrated on electing a board of estimate to support his liberal, nonpartisan administration.

Maj. LaGuardia introduced by Charles H. Tuttle, one-time United States Attorney, who presided at the meeting, referred to his nomination in the small hall four years ago when he was the Fusion-Republican opponent of Major James J. Walker.

"I hope we have better luck this time," he said dryly. "It's the same New York. It's the same Tammany. We had the facts then; we have the facts now. I hope the Republicans will respond this time."

Simultaneously in another hall Judge Samuel Seabury, whose investigation of city affairs as counsel for the legislative inquiry body substantiated many of the facts charged by Major LaGuardia in his 1929 campaign and furnished the basis for the 1933 drive to expel the Tiger from City Hall, also was stressing the nonpartisan aims of Fusion.

"Do not let those who seek to perpetuate the power of bosses in New York City, through the retention of partisan government, delude you with the idea that the Fusion ticket has any other aim or purpose than a nonpartisan government for New York City," he said.

"City government means the performance of municipal services which affect the lives and the education of our citizens. In the discharge of such functions there is no room for partisan politics."

Recognition to Aid Exchange of Goods

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 21

IN THE event of recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, Department of Commerce officials expect trade between the two countries will consist largely of an exchange of American manufactured articles for raw Russian products.

What Russia wants from the United States:

Industrial, metal working, construction, conveying, oil well and refinery machinery and equipment, trucks, buses, automobiles, typewriters, business machinery and electrical appliances.

What the United States imports from Russia:

Undressed furs, crude drugs, manganese ore, fish, sausage casings, anthracite, lumber and pulpwood.

Beer Tax Yields Nation $74,944,483 in 6 Months

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—In the first six months of legalized beer, taxes on the 3.2 beverage enriched the Treasury by $74,944,483.

This was disclosed by publication of Treasury figures of internal revenue collections up to Oct. 1. In addition to the tax on beer, the Government realized $105,121 from 3.2 wine and $6,164,967 from special taxes on brewers and distributors. Total collections were shown of $613,258,977 for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, an increase of $255,150,912 over the corresponding period of a year ago.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Farmer Strikers Seek to Enlist Aid Of Railway Union

Leader Says Strike Goes On Despite Roosevelt Radio Appeal

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 23 (AP)—The national agricultural strike, already marked by picketing, faced its first crucial test at the market centers of the country today, and apparently is to continue despite President Roosevelt's assurances of higher farm prices.

The information that the buying holiday will not be halted, was given out by Mr. Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, last night before his departure for Chicago, where he said he planned to confer with Mr. A. F. Whitney, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in the hope of enlisting "moral support" of that organization.

Mr. Reno said that President Roosevelt's statement last night "contained no ray of hope there will be changes in policies which so far have proved ineffective.

"The President failed to even mention cost of production. We're not going to stop this battle until we get what we want and have demanded—cost of production."

Mr. Reno said that the Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers and the Technocratic Federation of the World for Industrial Democracy, had proffered their cooperation in the strike, and that he was confident the farmers themselves would join the nonselling movement in "great numbers." Thus far, the leaders in but six of the 21 days states of the Holiday Association have officially proclaimed a strike. They were, Iowa, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota and Oklahoma. In two others—Colorado and Michigan—opposition was expressed.

From Mr. Otto Pfeffer, president of the Nebraska - Iowa Cooperative Milk Association came the announcement that his group will oppose attempted curtailment of milk shipments to the Omaha market.

About 75 men began picketing last night on a highway near James, Iowa, in the northwestern part of the state, and turned back several trucks of farm produce en route to Sioux City. It was not determined whether they were farm holiday members.

County farm holiday officials said however, the picketing was being done by farmers voluntarily but that they were "not totally out of sympathy with picketing."

"If the embargo order by Mr. Reno is not effective there will be no other way," asserted Mr. W. C. Daniel, president of the Woodbury County Association.

Farmers Picket Roads

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 23 (AP)—Pickets will be stationed on all highways into Sioux City tonight in an effort to enlist the support of all farmers in the national farm strike, County Holiday Association leaders said today.

New York NRA Prepares For Code Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The local National Recovery Administration organization has swung sharply into line with the policy announced in Washington of strict enforcement of employers' codes.

Mr. Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the local committee, revealed Oct. 18 that about 500 employers against whom complaints of violation have been filed will be called to appear before the local compliance board beginning next week.

Under the authority vested in President Roosevelt under the National Recovery Act, failure to comply with specific codes or obligations assumed under the President's agreement governing wages and conditions of employment may be punished by fines up to $500 and imprisonment of not more than six months.

In discussing the move to weed out "chiselers" in the New York City area, Mr. Whalen said that each case will be carefully investigated and persons found to be guilty "will be treated in accordance with the President's orders." Cases justifying penalties will be forwarded to Washington, together with complete evidence, under the signature of the members of the compliance board representing the public, the employers and labor, he said. When the penalties are found necessary, they will be imposed from Washington, Mr. Whalen said.

Small City Schools Found Less Costly

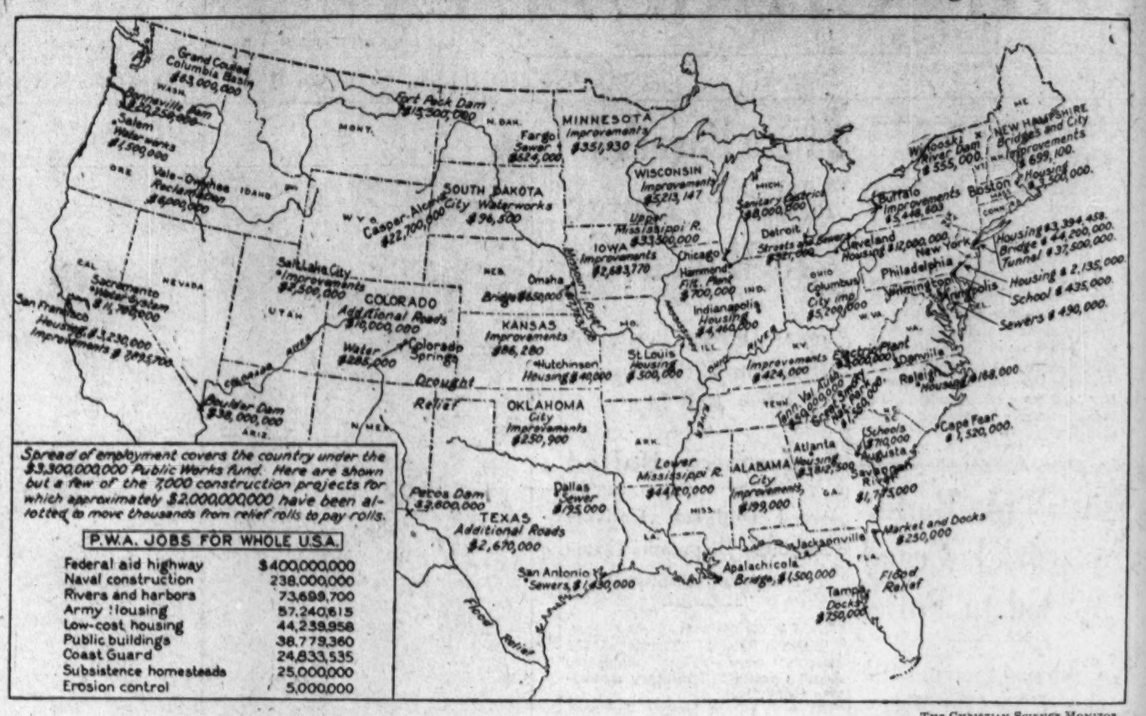
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Small city school systems are described by the Federal office of Education as facing "a major problem" brought about by an increase of 1,000,000 in enrollment in 1932 while revenues fell off $34,000,000. Results of a survey by Mr. Leslie S. Herlihy show that two-thirds of the country's school systems were in communities of less than 10,000 population, the educational unit stated.

"Small school systems educate 20 per cent of all the city school children, and they accomplished this task last year at an average expenditure of $70.35 a pupil for total current expenses, whereas the average in the larger cities is $104.17 a pupil," the report said.

Berlin Defers Comment

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (AP)—The speech of President Roosevelt concerning gold was reported only sketchily today by German correspondents and news agencies stationed in America. Inquiry among bankers, government officials and economic leaders brought a stock reply to the effect that they were unable on the basis of the present information to picture to themselves what Mr. Roosevelt really has in view. Hence they were unwilling to comment.

Where Some of the Public Works Millions Are Going



Spread of employment covers the country under the $3,300,000,000 Public Works fund. Here are shown but a few of the 7,000 construction projects for which approximately $2,000,000,000 have been allotted to move thousands from relief rolls to pay rolls.

P.W.A. JOBS FOR WHOLE U.S.A.

Federal aid highway	$400,000,000
Naval construction	238,000,000
Rivers and harbors	73,698,700
Army housing	57,240,615
Low-cost housing	44,239,958
Public buildings	38,779,360
Coast Guard	24,833,535
Subsistence homesteads	25,000,000
Erosion control	5,000,000

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

League Is Proving That Leisure Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 23—"Utilization of spare moments for profit and the development of artizanship in many communities in ths State are responsible for the doubling of sales, increasing the number of craftshops, effecting a more complete organization and creating a wider market for original handicraft, according to a report made by Mr. Frank A. Staples, executive secretary for the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts, at the second annual meeting of the organization today.

This organization has been in existence little more than a year, through the sponsorship of Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston and Center Sandwich, and bearing the indorsement of Gov. John G. Winant. It has more than doubled in 15 months.

To officers and members the important thing is that membership has developed a spirit of inventiveness and talent in making articles in wood and metal, weaving and basketry, that have proved not only creative originality, but that moments of leisure can be turned to hours of profit.

The success of the New Hampshire league has resulted in the organization of similar organizations in Maine, Vermont and New York.

Music

People's Symphony

The People's Symphony Orchestra yesterday entered upon a recovery program of its own. Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, new leader of its stabilization campaign, gave tonal assurance in its first concert of its musical revaluation. It was obviously on its way and headed in the right direction. Its Jordan Hall public could have had no doubt about that.

The personnel of the orchestra has been radically altered and apparently increased. Rehearsals, by report, have been numerous and arduous. The virtues of Mr. Sevitzky's new deal were evident at this first concert. There was great improvement in quality of tone over previous seasons. Precision was much more nearly approximated. Balance was for the most part well maintained. The director had succeeded in schooling his forces not only to play the notes but to give him a modicum of the expression he wanted.

Perfection has not been attained. There were moments of raggedness, especially in the more exacting measures of the Tchaikovsky Fifth Symphony. There were times, too, when a certain muddiness crept in. And in some of the more strenuous passages the brass tended to prevail distressingly. Of these shortcomings the conductor and the players were no doubt as well aware as the listener. Their labors will naturally be directed to overcoming them.

But virtues already prevail over defects. The performance of Debussy's "Nuages" was a marvel of subtlety and evocative charm. The fire and passion of the symphony stirred the audience to cheers. Solo passages were played with a certainty and an expressiveness not hitherto looked for in concerts by this orchestra, especially by flute, oboe and clarinet. The wind choirs generally, always a stumbling-block, were surprisingly reliable. For an example of rarely fine phrasing, take the muted trumpet-call heralding the distant approach of the ghostly procession in Debussy's "Fêtes." In Dubensky's well-constructed Fugue for 18 Violins (first time in Boston) there was a notable flexibility of strings.

Other numbers were Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture and Sowerby's "Money Musk." (The conductor announces an American work for each of his ten programs.) The audience, of good size above stairs and smaller below, was enthusiastic throughout. As the good news of the accomplishments of the new administration spreads, the hall should be filled at the concerts to come.

L. A. S.

Shan-Kar

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Success awaits Uday Shan-Kar and his company of Hindu dancers and musicians, by general indication of the tour that their American managers have arranged for them this season, and by particular assurance of the matinée they gave at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 21. There will doubtless be plenty of persons to profit by the prosperous popularity of the troupe, and there should be many to benefit by the special interest and the peculiar fascination of their art.

The dancing, of course, is the main thing, and the charm of the presentations to the eye; but the musical performance is at the same time important, and the delight of the programs, first and last, to the ear. Listeners who give close attention to the playing and the singing will find themselves in a new world (that is to say, a very old world) of sound; and they will be surprised, if they check up carefully on their impressions, to learn in how many respects this music of Eastern civilization resembles that of Western. In the fundamental matter of rhythm, it is precisely what we are used to; in melody, it is not so far off but that we can catch its logic; and in harmony, it is not so remote but that we can comprehend well enough its system. Their scales and their tunes grow out of the nature, we may say, of their percussion instruments, while ours grow out of that of our wind instruments. Their stringed instruments seem to accommodate themselves to the inflexibilities of the drum, as our violins do to the natural notes of the flute, the oboe and the horn.

The Hindu tone art, we may be sure, has its own quiet expressiveness and beauty. So all we have to do, perhaps, to enjoy and understand a piece of Hindu music is to accept, without objection, its lack of sonority; to be gratified, in other words, with its freedom from noise.

To note a word on the dancing at the matinée, things were much the same as last season, Shan-Kar himself being, as before, the artist to win chief applause. He performed in a remarkable manner the solo, "Indra," a sort of abstraction in triple rhythm, as slow as a waltz in tempo, persuasive and convincing for idea; then, by way of encore, he executed a variation in duple rhythm, brief but brilliant, which hit the highest mark of the day for technique.

W. P. T.

The Don Cossacks

In Symphony Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus, Mr. Serge Jaroff, conductor, gave a concert of miscellaneous pieces which included original choruses by Kastalsky, Tchesnokoff, Tschaikovsky and Gogotzky, with a chorus from Glinka's "The Life of the Tsar" and various arrangements of folk-songs and nonsense songs by Dobrowen, Jaroff and Gretchaninoff.

Bostonians would likely find the concert season incomplete without a visit from these "singing horsemen of the Steppes." Some new faces appeared in the chorus, and more solo voices were brought forward, with excellent effect. The chorus this year is entirely up to the high standard which in times past has been evident. If anything, tone quality in general has been improved—the voices seem to possess timbre of a more uniform quality. Notable also was the less frequent use of the fine-spun planissimi, charming in itself but easily made to stand for inventive genius in the matter of interpretation. Interesting also, was a more apparent attempt to differentiate between types of song—tone quality more nearly matched sentiment. The sonorities of the group of sacred choruses were of distinctly characteristic quality as set against the resonant power displayed in the amusing nonsense songs or again in Mr. Jaroff's arrangement of an "Old Cossack Song." There are many indications that this magnetic conductor is not marking time with his organization.

Again the encores by the dancers brought thunderous applause, and it was only when the management ordered lights out that the cheering, applauding audience reluctantly permitted the singers to retire.

G. M. S.

Poetry Book Making Third Trip to Arctic

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—A copy of Dryden's poems published 135 years ago, is to make its third trip from the polar regions with the Richard E. Byrd Antarctic Expedition.

It is perhaps the only book in the world to travel so extensively in those ic, sections. The book was left in the Arctic by Sir John Franklin and found in an Igloo cache 70 years later by the Peary expedition.

Army and Navy Given $25,000,000 for Defense

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Public Works Administration has alloted $25,000,000 to the Army and Navy for national defense.

The War Department was given $10,000,000 for motorization, a program calling for substitution of motorcars for horse and mule power in the noncombat branches of the service. A sum of $15,000,000 was allotted for apportionment between the two departments for aviation construction.

Motion Pictures

Enter Mlle. Harvey

With a narratage of its own, carried on by Mr. Harry Langdon as an adult Cupid in a top hat, shooting arrows from a cloud, "My Weakness," at R. K. O. Keith's this week, presents Miss Lilian Harvey, whilom of England and Germany, in her American picture début. Miss Harvey has a weakness of her own, and that is "mugging." Otherwise, she has a piquant individuality as yet unspoiled by Hollywood. But Hollywood, or the picture chosen for her first vehicle here, has divested her of some of the more elusive qualities that shone so conspicuously in the continental film, "Congress Dances."

Miss Harvey first appears as a maid, looking not at all as plain as she is supposed to be, and indicating by her speech quite a decent education for a girl in her lowly position. Mr. Lew Ayres makes a wager with his uncle (Mr. Henry Travers) that with good clothes he can transform her into sufficient semblance of a lady to marry her off to any man he choses. Uncle Traver's only son Gerald (Mr. Charles Butterworth) is chosen as the victim. But of course Miss Harvey falls in love with the handsomer Mr. Ayres, and this being a film fantasy, wins him in the end. Mr. Butterworth's static comedic methods fit him admirably to his rôle.

The piece is attractively mounted and adorned with a fair quota of youth and beauty in a group of girls who help push along the plot, breaking into rhymed patter now and then. An agreeable touch of playfulness is the echoing of these songs by the figurines, including a satyr and Rodin's "Thinker," that ornament one of the apartments. On the whole it is a pleasing production that only just misses the ineffable charm we have come to associate with the petite foreign actress.

Inconsequential

"My Woman" is the silly title of the inconsequential screen play now showing at the RKO Keith Boston Theater. Except for the vigorous work of Mr. Wallace Ford as a cabaret entertainer whose self-satisfaction is further inflated by success as a radio performer, and the not very subtle satire of the scenes in the broadcasting studio, there is little to recommend it.

Miss Helen Twelvetrees seems a colorless actress at her best, and the rôle of singing-dancing wife who prods Mr. Ford's ambitions and later drifts on to Big Radio Man, Mr Victor Jory, is perhaps unwieldy for her. Miss Claire Dodd is another screen actress who seems the epitome of ineffectualness to this writer. The music and direction of this un-noteworthy achievement are by Mr. Victor Schertzinger. A Columbia picture.

The stage show, including a version of George White's "Scandals," which really isn't as scandalous as one might believe, completes a program which caters to a practically browless taste.

M. L.

Federal Reserve Seen Joining International

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Federal Reserve System soon is to add its powerful membership to the Bank for International Settlements, financial interests said here today. They added that the membership would be useful when the dollar is stabilized.

The Federal Reserve is expected to buy the stock held by the First National Banks in Chicago and New York and to assume membership at the monthly board meetings in which George L. Harrison, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and his associates would sit.

Negotiations between the Federal Reserve System and the Bank for International Settlements have been under way for months. Leon Fraser, American head of the latter institution, is anxious to enlarge the bank into a world clearing house for gold.

Allotments Exceed Two Billion Mark In 'Works' Drive

Regenerative Forces of Plan Add Many to Regular Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—With the $2,000,000,000 mark in allotments passed, thousands of public work projects are now spreading employment over the entire country. As the largest construction program in history moves ahead, factory, shop and shipyard are calling men back to work.

Allotments have been made at the rate of $136,651,139 per week. Federal projects have received $1,802,116,926 and non-federal projects $247,650,152. There still remains $1,250,232,912 for future allocation, most of which will be devoted to non-federal projects.

Hundreds of thousands of men, most of whom have been idle for months, already have found employment on public works projects. The roads of the country are dotted with "men at work" signs as visible evidence of the $400,000,000 set aside for federal aid highways.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, estimates that 85 per cent out of every dollar of the $3,300,000,000 fund will go for wages. Precautions are taken to choose those projects which will give the most employment. For every man employed directly on a public works project, there are two others recalled to work elsewhere in factory, forest or mine in the preparation of material, it is calculated.

The major regenerative force of the public works phase of the recovery plan still lies ahead, because of the inherent problems in getting projects under actual construction.

In the last 10 days the volume of non-federal applications reaching Washington through the state units of public works administration has shown a marked increase. This is interpreted to be the result of a better understanding by local governments of the advantages offered communities by the program.

Film Convention Signed

GENEVA, Oct. 23 (AP)—The United States has signed a convention to facilitate the distribution of educational films.

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Japan Parades Military Power; Roosevelt Move Pleases Russia

Tokyo's Display Comes at Time of Tension Over Manchurian Railway

(Continued from Page 1)

more than half the entire Russian air units now are stationed east of Lake Baikal. The War Office also learned that Russia has enlarged and improved its already extensive air bases in the region of Vladivostok.

In addition the Soviet early this month irritated Japan by suddenly enforcing a rule that all Japanese ships entering the port of Vladivostok must carry Russian pilots. The navy office here suspected that this was a move to prevent Japanese vessels from seeing fortifications which they allege the Russians are building.

The primary cause of irritation, of course, is the Chinese Eastern Railway. Russia offered to sell this line, which it claims to own exclusively, to Japan. Japan countered by suggesting the railway be sold to Manchoukuo, since Russia already had granted that new nation a half-interest in the management of the system.

The Russians accepted this proposal and a conference, under the auspices of the Japanese Foreign Office, was started weeks ago in Tokyo. Russia asked upward of 400,000,000 yen for the line. Manchoukuo offered 50,000,000 "and not one yen more." Since that time the conference has been deadlocked with each side issuing daily communiqués accusing the other of bad faith.

Matters came to a crisis early this month when the Manchoukuo authorities in Harbin arrested a number of Russian directors of the railway as part of a plan for forced reorganization of the general management of the system.

Moscow protested, accusing the Japanese Army in Manchuria of seizing the railway. Soviet diplomatic notes handed the Foreign Office in Tokyo and the Manchoukuo authorities in Harbin have been couched in the most violent language.

Officials of the Soviet Embassy here, in informal conversation, have talked repeatedly of the danger of war. The best foreign observers however, do not believe there is any immediate prospect of a clash.

Moscow Finds Position in Far East Benefited by Coming Talks

By **W. H. Chamberlin**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 — President Roosevelt's invitation to President Kalinin to send a representative to Washington to discuss mutual questions is enthusiastically greeted here as an event of major interest and importance, calculated to benefit both countries and advance the cause of world peace.

The significance attached by the Soviet Government to Washington's overture is evident from such developments as the appointment of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, to represent the Soviet Union in the American negotiations, the cordial tone of President Kalinin's reply, the prominence with which the news was published in the Soviet press, the editorials every newspaper devotes to the event, and lively comment one hears in Soviet political and economic circles.

One point strongly stressed here is that the Soviet-American rapprochement will strengthen the cause of peace. Especially noteworthy in this connection is the passage in President Kalinin's reply in which he declares that the absence of normal Soviet-American relations has "reflected unfavorably, not only on the interests of the two states affected, but also on the general international situation, increasing elements of unrest, complicating the process of stabilizing the general peace, and encouraging forces aiming at the violation of this peace."

Came at Critical Moment

From the Soviet standpoint the most immediate menace to peace lies in the Far East. Consequently Soviet circles derive unquestionable satisfaction from the fact that President Roosevelt made a friendly step just at the moment when the Manchurian situation was uncommonly strained through the arrest of Soviet railroad officials and other aggressive acts of Manchoukuo authorities, which are regarded here as attributable to Japanese inspiration and tending toward forcible ousting of Soviet management from the Chinese Eastern Railway.

While Soviet public opinion would naturally have preferred immediate establishment of diplomatic relations, followed by discussion of disputed points, there is no disposition here to anticipate serious difficulties in connection with the Washington discussions. It is believed the Soviet attitude toward such questions as Communist propaganda, debt and property claims are sufficiently well known at Washington so that President Roosevelt would not have issued the invitation if he had not been confident that a formula of agreement could easily be found.

Moscow comment generally assigns the prospects of increased Soviet-American trade a prominent place among the factors making for recognition. In recent years this trade has declined almost to extinction. It is believed here that with the more liberal credit policy made possible by the whole trend of the Roosevelt recovery program very substantial Soviet purchases of machinery, equipment, copper and other metals, cotton and other American surplus products are possible in the near future.

Two Means of Payment

Soviet exports declined heavily during the world crisis but, it is pointed out here, the country possesses two means of payment of considerable if not precisely defined value. One is the domestic gold production which has been intensively developed in recent years and may now amount to $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 a year, although the exact figure has not been published.

The other asset is the extensive system of selling foodstuffs and manufactured goods of the better grades without rationing restrictions in shops which accept only foreign currency or gold in payment. These shops draw into government coffers foreign remittances and domestic hoards of gold and currency.

It also can be assumed that Soviet representatives in any future commercial negotiations will stress the argument that America must take a reasonable quantity of Soviet exports in order to develop large-scale sales in the Soviet union.

Airmen Put Out Fire In Austrian Hangars

VIENNA, Oct. 23 (AP)—An attempt was made today to burn the hangars at Salzburg Airport where police planes guarding the border are kept. Police said the fire undoubtedly was of incendiary origin. Timely discovery of the blaze by a customs guard enabled airmen to extinguish it before any serious damage was done.

Authorities pointed out that the fire occurred at approximately the same hour paper swastikas (the National Socialist emblem) were being scattered in all sections of Vienna.

Meanwhile, Vienna newspapers almost without exception, attacked Prince von Starhemberg, leader of the Fascist Heimwehr (home guard).

Legion Head Opposes Any Sort of Recognition

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 23 (AP)—Mr. Edward A. Hayes, national commander of the American Legion, expressed strong opposition to any sort of recognition of Soviet Russia, either diplomatic or commercial, in an address here last night at Fair Park before a state-wide mass meeting of Texas Legionnaires.

Mussolini Declares His Desire for Peace

ROME, Oct. 23 (AP)—Premier Mussolini told 35,000 Florentine blackshirts gathered here yesterday that world peace no longer depends on Italy alone.

The Fascist assembly at the Piazza Venezia to salute Il Duce was the largest of its kind in more than a year that the Fascist Revolutionary Exhibition has been open.

Mussolini urged his comrades to "raise your banners and arms under the Roman sun in salute to the Fascist march, which will continue from Italy along the roads of Europe and the world."

"We have demonstrated in the firmest manner our desire for peace," he said, "but with honor and justice for all. Peace is in conformity with the character and temperament of our Latin-Mediterranean race, which has given to the world Cæsar, Dante, Michelangelo, and Napoleon. It is an ancient race, which three times in history has given to a confused world words which had to be listened to and which it will listen to again."

William N. Doak

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Mr. William N. Doak, who passed on today at his home in near-by Virginia, was the first Secretary of Labor born in the United States. Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania and William B. Wigson, his predecessors, were born in the British Isles.

Born at Rural Retreat, in Wythe County, Virginia, he attended school at Bristol, Va., finishing a business course there. Starting out as a trainman, he became interested in labor questions and became general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on the Norfolk & Western system, in which post he served from 1908 to 1916. From 1916 until he became Secretary of Labor under President Hoover, he was the legislative representative here of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

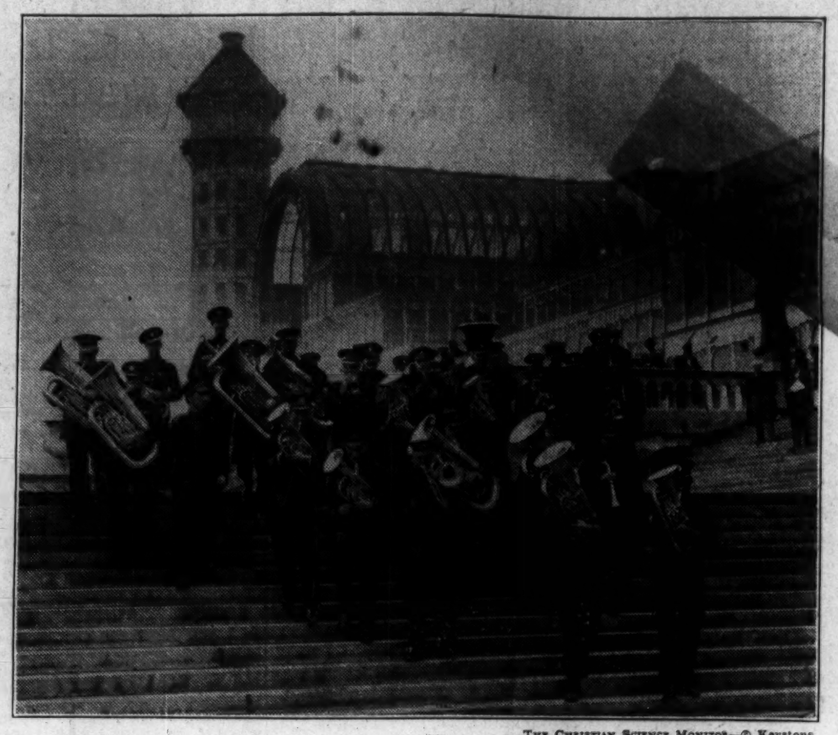
The high spots in Doak's cabinet record include his fight to restrict immigration and his campaign for a shorter work day and week for labor.

He was a member of the bipartisan railroad board of adjustment which settled more than 3000 disputes without a single deadlock or dissenting opinion.

Fish Forecasts Loans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., Republican member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said President Roosevelt's action in initiating conversations with Soviet Russia was but a prelude to lending Russia money from the United States Treasury.

Schooled in 'Toodle-Toots' and 'Oom-Pah-Pahs'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Played in Annual Brass Band Competition

Skipton (Yorkshire) and Staines (Middlesex) Worker-Musicians Played Tunefully at Crystal Palace, But the Foden Motor Works Lads Took the Prize

Four Thousand British Bandsmen Battle for Honors at Crystal Palace

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With a burst of music from their 4000 brass instruments, 168 "teams" vied for honors at the brass band festival held at the Crystal Palace, near here, recently.

Enthusiasm was tense. Bands came from all over England to compete. Among them were the band of the Scottish Coöperative Wholesale Society, the Cresswell Colliery Band and many London bands. The winning band, the Foden Steam Motor Works Band, had twice previously won the first prize and is now among the most regular radiocasters.

Several of Britain's leading band leaders were present searching for talent, among them Jack Hylton who directs one of the most famous dance bands. It is said that good cornet players are much in demand at these festivals. A new rule has lately had to be made to pin musicians to one band, as previously one cornet player had been seen playing in as many as five bands during the day.

The bands are judged, tennis-wise, in pairs, one band playing against the other. The winner of the contest is then drawn against the winner of a previous one. It has been suggested here that brass band contests will soon have to be added to cricket and football in the list of British sports.

Grace Church Honors 125 Years' Service; Manning Preaches

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The years when the United States was a young nation are recalled here today with the opening of the celebration of the 125th anniversary of Grace Protestant-Episcopal Church, formed in 1808 to take care of the overflow congregation from Trinity Church.

The celebration opened with services yesterday, at which Dr. William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York, preached a commemoration sermon in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of Dr. Henry Codman Potter, fifth rector of Grace Church.

The current issue of "The Bells of Grace Church," official organ of the church, recalls that the present building has been described as one of the most graceful Gothic structures in the United States, and says that when the church was formed, New York City was a mere hamlet, with 95,000 poulation; public education had just been introduced into the State.

"Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States," the article says; "DeWitt Clinton was Mayor of New York, and Daniel D. Tompkins was Governor of the State. The Declaration of Independence had been signed only 32 years. The first trip of Fulton's steamboat from New York to Albany had been made only a year before. Washington Irving was a rising young author. Trinity Church was ceding lands for streets through its farms in what is now down-town New York."

Byrd's Supply Ship Off for New Zealand

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 23 (AP)—The steamer Jacob Ruppert, flagship of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic Expedition, left the shores of Virginia yesterday after having spent seven hours anchored in Lynnhaven Roads, near Cape Henry, while her cargo was being stored and made secure.

The shifting and securing of the cargo, it was explained, was necessitated by the fact that much of the loading was done hurriedly to expedite departure. The vessel is laden with supplies and bunker coal for her long trip to Dunedin, N. Z., southern base of the expedition.

At Newport News, the Ruppert underwent minor repairs and had a large and powerful boom installed for the loading of the large Curtiss-Wright-Condor plane taken on the expedition and other heavy equipment. The plane was loaded aboard while the Ruppert lay in the channel, off Newport News.

Jute or Twine Bids Pondered by Post Office

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The question whether the Post Office Department should use imported jute or native cotton twine arose again today in the opening of bids for a 600,000 pound supply.

Only two bids were received. One by the Ludlow Sales Corporation of Ludlow, Mass., was low with an offer of ten cents and ten and a quarter cents a pound for two grades of jute. The Granite Falls Manufacturing Company of Granite Falls, N. C., bid twenty-one and three-quarters cents and twenty-one and a half cents a pound for cotton twine.

The Post Office Department has authority to accept the cotton bids if the prices are not considered "unreasonable."

Repeal Apathy Shown By Carolina Voters As Nov. 7 Approaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Although less than a month remains before citizens of the two Carolinas will express by the ballot their opinions on the prohibition repeal issue and 33 states have voted the measure off their statute books, with indications that six more may soon do likewise, an inexplicable apathy dominates the voting elements of the two Commonwealths.

True, opposing leaders have been flinging statements for and against the question in both states for months in an effort to whip the situation into a white heat of controversy, but these attempts have, to all appearances, left the man in the street completely indifferent to coercion or even normal interest in the settlement of the thing he has waited so long to vote on. Both forces predict victory, but this confident enthusiasm does not extend to the voting populace.

South Carolina drys raised the cry of "make South Carolina different," predicting the Palmetto state would be first to throw a wrench into the machinery of the repeal bandwagon, while in North Carolina anti-repealists, conceding defeat of national prohibition, will determine whether "the legalized traffic in liquor" will return to the Tarheel state. In the event the Eighteenth Amendment is discarded, both states will still be bound by stringent liquor laws, unless the legislatures decide to the contrary.

To strengthen their campaign forces, South Carolina anti-repealists have enlisted the services of Sergt. Alvin York, outstanding hero of the World War and a native of the Tennessee mountains, who is offering some powerful appeals on retention of the prohibition law. Oppositionists expect Postmaster-General Farley to appear in person during the closing days before the vote to circumvent any serious dry influence the militant mountaineer may have evoked.

Millions for Welfare Goal of 102 Cities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Beginning with a rally in Chicago on Oct. 30, 102 cities will go out to raise $53,651,210 before Nov. 20, according to Mr. Newton B. Baker, chairman of the 1933 mobilization for human needs.

Large cities putting on welfare campaigns in the period are Chicago with a goal of $4,000,000; Cleveland, $3,985,000; Detroit, $3,000,000; Kansas City, $1,300,000; Los Angeles $2,954,648; San Francisco, $1,945,000; Minneapolis, $1,650,000; Philadelphia, $6,000,000; Pittsburgh, $2,000,000; Washington, $1,950,000.

New York City will go out to raise $8,600,000 in three separate campaigns managed by the family welfare agencies, the Child Welfare League of America, and the New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will preside at two of the sessions of the rally in Chicago and has invited women's crusade leaders in 200 cities and the 80 members of the national women's committee to be present.

Vitalbhai J. Patel

GENEVA, Oct. 23 (AP)—Vitalbhai J. Patel, who passed on yesterday, was former president of the Indian Legislative Assembly and an intimate friend of the Mahatma Gandhi.

Liquor Control Put on New Basis By Allied Youth

Social and Economic Thesis Emphasized in New Type of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23 — Broader appeals for liquor traffic control, on social, public health and economic grounds, rather than on the single plea of morals, will be sought by half a million young men and women associated with the Allied Youth movement as the aftermath of a two-day forum here to which those of wet views were invited.

The forum, conducted by the newly-formed Association for Better Liquor Control and Temperance Education, went on record at its final session today for a nation-wide movement that would appeal to the reason of all groups as a means of stemming unrestricted liquor flow after repeal and educating forthcoming generations to the health, moral and economic disadvantages of liquor. First steps will be formation of other temperance education associations throughout New York State from memberships of present allied forces organizations.

Poling Commends Report

Although forecasting that absolute prohibition eventually will prove its worth, Dr. Daniel A. Poling world president of Christian Endeavor, declared the Rockefeller commission report now being issued "will help in the formation of a program of education in temperance." He recommended publication of similar control plans by other groups to meet problems certain to arise as the result of repeal, "although they do not, of course, solve the problem of alcohol."

Dr. Arthur J. May of the University of Rochester, coördinator of commission recommendations, said the report now means a new deal in liquor control, since it is grounded on experience both before and during prohibition.

Broad Educational Program

Mrs. Rushmore Patterson of New York recommended that evils of the old unrestricted era be avoided by a broad program of temperance education beginning with children of kindergarten age and continuing through adulthood.

The ideal of temperance education movements, said Mr. W. Roy Breg, national director of Allied Youth, "is to liberate the individual in society from the effects of beverage alcohol."

The Rev. Whitney S. K. Yeaple of Rochester, organization chairman for the new association, called for coöperation between liberal wets and drys for a unified program of liquor traffic restriction.

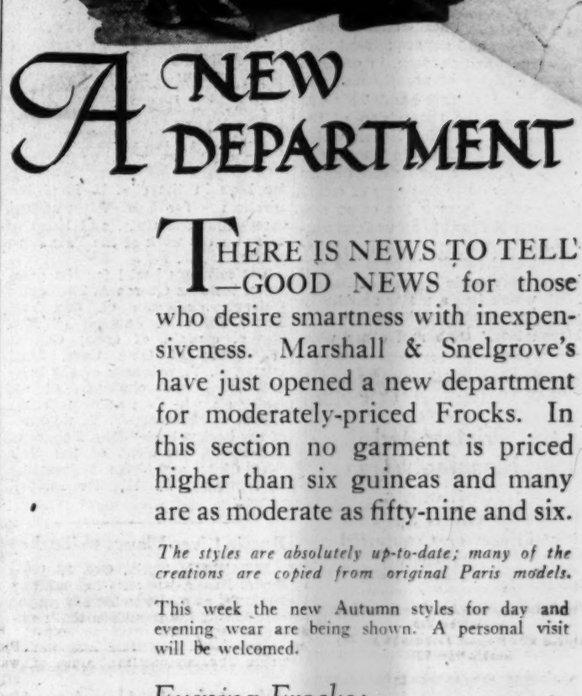
Necessity for liquor control was stressed in a message from Mr. James P. B. Duffy, member of the New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, read by Dr. John F. Vichert, formerly candidate for Governor on the Law Preservation Party ticket and president of the new association.

Japanese Open School To Train Dogs for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The first military training school for dogs has been opened at Akabane. The school is operated by the Military Dog Association. There are already 20 sheds for dogs, three hospital sheds, and two breeding sheds.

The school will train dogs on application. Training will be completed in three months. Already 25 dogs have been registered for training, and among them is one owned by Lieut. Gen. Sadao Araki, War Minister.



A NEW DEPARTMENT

THERE IS NEWS TO TELL—GOOD NEWS for those who desire smartness with inexpensiveness. Marshall & Snelgrove's have just opened a new department for moderately-priced Frocks. In this section no garment is priced higher than six guineas and many are as moderate as fifty-nine and six.

The styles are absolutely up-to-date; many of the creations are copied from original Paris models.

This week the new Autumn styles for day and evening wear are being shown. A personal visit will be welcomed.

Evening Frocks:—

'IRIS' *Check Taffeta evening gown with a delightfully flared skirt and coatee showing one of the new pleated sleeves. In various designs and including black and white.* **98/6**

Sizes 40, 42 hips. Other sizes to order.

'ELLIS' *Charming ripple satin evening gown predicting this season's advanced fashion complete with coatee. In all the newest shades. Sizes 38, 40-42-43.* GNS **6**

Other sizes to order.

NEW DEPARTMENT FOR INEXPENSIVE GOWNS—First Floor



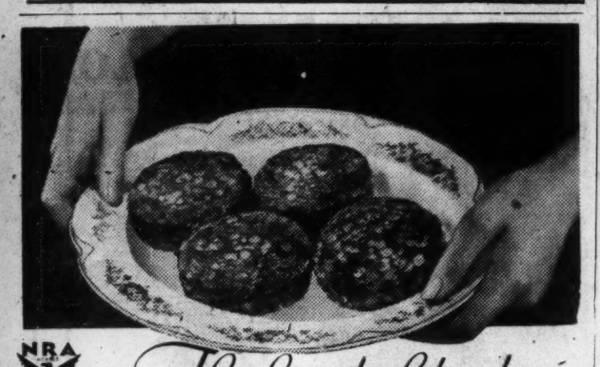
Day Frocks:—

'KARYL' *Delightfully simple afternoon gown, in fancy San Crepe, suitable for Town or Country wear, complemented with becoming white georgette vest. In Black, Blue, Brown and Moss Green. Hip sizes: 38 in., 40 in., 42 in., and 43 in.* GNS **6**

'DORIEN' *Inexpensive yet most effective is this simple Ring Velvet afternoon gown. In Wine, Green, Brown, Black and Blue. Hip size: 38 in., 40 in., and 42 in.* **59/6**

Marshall & Snelgrove
Mayfair 6600 Debenhams Ltd
Vere Street and Oxford Street
LONDON + W.1





The kind of food that MEN DEVOUR

MEN are ravenous for hash—that is to say, real, honest-to-goodness corned beef hash. They seldom get it, except in homes and restaurants that have discovered Prudence Ready-to-Brown Corned Beef Hash.

Have you tried this enticing food, browned to a crisp and smoking hot? It's deliciously satisfying, hearty and wholesome; an instant hit with friend husband and each member of your family.

Only young, tender beef is used, with an exact proportion of lean and fat meat; no scraps, no skin, no gristle. Selected mealy potatoes are boiled in the same water the meat is cooked in, but after the meat has been removed and the fat skimmed off.



This old New England recipe is followed scrupulously in a spotless New England kitchen. Do you wonder that Prudence Hash is different, delicious?

And it is just as economical as it is good and just as saving of time and work. Six cents for a man's size serving . . . three minutes to brown in a frying pan. Comes in 2-portion and 4-portion cans.

There is no adequate substitute for Prudence Hash, so be positive that you get the genuine.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10 cents and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE
Ready to Brown
CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. Have you tried Prudence "Boston" Baked Beans? Only the best grocers have them, but they're worth shopping for . . . just utterly delicious.

The CENTER of RECOVERY

Today New York is the natural goal of alert people seeking fresh opportunities ...buying, selling, trading. The Taft...Times Square's great, modern hotel... is in the midst of all business and entertainment activities. 2,000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

Tune in on George Hall and his Columbia Broadcasting Orchestra.

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

CHEVROLETS KEPT SAFE LAST WINTER

Thousands of Chevrolets went through last winter without freezing — with rust-free cooling-systems as clean as a whistle. They were protected by Eveready Prestone—and their owners found it the cheapest all-winter anti-freeze.

Today, Eveready Prestone is down to $2.95 a gallon, instead of $4.45. But the quality is the same. This means that your Chevrolet can be protected to zero for $2.95. For other makes, see your dealer's chart. You buy safe, all-winter protection against freezing and rust—25,000 miles and upwards.

Put in Eveready Prestone *before* the freeze. It won't boil away or heat up your motor.

Eveready Prestone is approved by all car manufacturers, including Chevrolet. Fully guaranteed by National Carbon Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

*20-year records show you may expect freezing weather in Boston by November 1. Be ready. Have Eveready Prestone put in *now*.

Yale Men Unite In $20,000 Drive For Charity Fund

New Haven's Hope Mission Has Popular Appeal With Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23—Athletics and fraternities are not the only side of "college life" which attracts the attention of students.

Today 150 Yale undergraduates, under the leadership of a senior in the college, Baldwin H. Ward of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, opened a campaign to collect $20,000 among their fellow students and members of the faculty, the funds to be used to support struggling New Haven charities and two philanthropic projects in which Yale is particularly interested—Yale-in-China and Yale-in-Labrador.

Among the New Haven institutions to be aided is the Yale Hope Mission, founded in 1906 by Yale students, and which has a new building known as one of the most complete homes for homeless and transient men. During the last nine months 70,393 meals were served to needy and deserving men and 14,216 beds were furnished in the dormitory. Odd jobs and permanent work are found for many men, who are helped regardless of race, color, or creed.

Last winter Yale students supported and cared for 13 needy New Haven families, representing some 60 individuals. Undergraduates went into homes and got acquainted with the adults and children, in order to see the effects of poverty and unemployment at first hand This was done under the supervision of the Family Society of New Haven, which is supported through the Community Chest. This year the students again will contribute to this type of emergency relief, leaving the exact distribution of funds to an undergraduate committee.

Part of the funds to be raised will be devoted to the support of Dwight Hall, which has a major activity in providing leadership for the New Haven Boys' Club and other work for boys in the city. It furnishes speakers for Hi-Y meetings throughout the state, and helps to carry on the work of the Yale Hope Mission.

The advisory board for the campaign includes George A. Ranney of Chicago, chairman of the Yale News; John H. Jackson of New Haven, captain of crew; Charles Williamson of Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., manager of the football team and chairman of the senior class in Yale college; Brooks Grand of Milbrook, N. Y., manager of the hockey team; John Holmes of Pittsburgh, president of the Yale Glee Club; and John Wilmerding of Flushing, N. Y., the football player.

Boston Events

TONIGHT



Theaters

"THE WOMAN ON TRIAL" (Wilbur). National Dramatic Players' weekly offering. 8:20.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Colonial). Eva La Gallienne as Juliet again for first three days of week. 8:15.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Pauline Lord begins second and last week of engagement. 8:30.

"TOMMY" (Copley). Leon Janney of "Penrod and Sam" screen fame makes his stage debut as a grown up young man. 8:15.

Movies

KEITH'S — "My Weakness." Musical film with Charles Butterworth and Harry Langdon. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford still at the twin organ consoles. 10 a. m., 12:27, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

METROPOLITAN—"Footlight Parade." Notable for examples of form in motion during spectacular chorus work in water. Reviewed in Saturday's issue. On stage a gentleman rides an entertainingly realistic hobby horse. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:30, 5:30, 7:50, 10:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Bureau of Missing Persons." With Bette Davis and Lewis Stone. Reviewed and not highly recommended in Friday's issue. Fenway at 2:15, 4:55, 7:34, 10:13. Paramount at 10:21 a. m., 1:13, 4:03, 6:57, 9:49.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Adapted from stage play of same name—with as many stars as possible in the cast. 2:45, 8:45.



UPTOWN—"Three Little Pigs." Here they are again! Also a news gathering story—"Headline Shooters" not yet reviewed. 3:15, 4:45, 7:30, 10.

STATE—"Broadway Through a Keyhole." Story built around character and activities of Walter Winchell, with various celebrities included. Reviewed in Saturday's issue. 12:10, 2:38, 5, 7:25, 9:50.

Other Events

JOHN REED CLUB—"The Crisis in Art." A symposium led by the French artist Louis Lozowick. Twentieth Century Club. 8.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Process of the Growths of Civilizations." Lecture by Arnold J. Toynbee in "Births and Growths of Civilizations," series. 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table. Dr. Charles E. Park shows natural color slides. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Mae Taylor, soprano and Lucille Monaghan, pianist. 2.

Other Events



ART MUSEUM — Free Guidance: "Sporting Prints," Miss Maginnis.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Manchurian Crisis." Lecture by Sir Frederick Whyte in "Relations of East and West," series. 8.

Russia Gives Planes to Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turk., Oct. 23 (AP)—Soviet Russia has sent five military airplanes as a gift to Turkey on the occasion of the republic's tenth anniversary.

Effort to Effect Fusion of Voters Charged to G. G. A.

Judge Sullivan Flatly Refuses to Drop Out in Favor of Mansfield

Efforts to promote a fusion of voters under the Good Government Association banner in the Boston mayoralty embroglio are alleged in the latest developments in the situation.

Judge Michael H. Sullivan, mayoralty candidate, charges the treasurer of that association with attempting to effect his withdrawal from the contest in favor of the association's candidate, Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield. The Judge declares the association's treasurer has with "vicious arguments urged some of my strongest supporters to use all their influence to persuade me to withdraw."

Astute political observers see in such a move a logical effort to cement one of the two rifts in Mr. Mansfield's lute. There is no doubt that the Good Government vote is at present dividend among Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Judge Sullivan, and Mr. Mansfield.

In a letter to the association Judge Sullivan blasted any hope that he would withdraw to strengthen the candidacy of Mr. Mansfield.

"I will never withdraw," he said. "I resent and reject your attempted dictation."

Some students of the situation insist that Senator Parkman and Judge Sullivan should withdraw and lend their support to Mr. Mansfield, who undoubtedly has the pole in the mayoralty race. If these men are truly exponents of good government, such abasement of their personal ambitions would, it is declared, prove their sincerity.

More than one observer has asserted that Senator Parkman is motivated partly in his candidacy by hostility for Mr. Charles Innes, supporter of Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols. These observers declare it would be a political coup for Mr. Parkman to withdraw and throw his strong following over to Mr. Mansfield.

In the meantime, the candidacy of Mr. William J. Foley, district attorney, received impetus from its indorsement Saturday night by the Democratic City Committee. This indorsement, hotly contested though it was, technically identifies Mr. Foley as the elect of Democratic Party. But serious defection developed immediately, as Mr. Ralph S. Bernard, vice-president, and Mr. John P. Clancy, treasurer of the committee, respectively, repudiated the indorsement of the committee and bolted to Mr. Mansfield.

Mr. Mansfield hurled his verbal tomahawk into the insurgency, with the accusation that the meeting in Faneuil Hall, at which time the committee indorsed Mr. Foley, had been packed with gangsters. He also threw the spotlight onto an alleged conference between Mr. John W. Newman, president of the committee, and Mr. Nichols, Republican candidate for Mayor, from which he infers an alliance between Mr. Foley and Mr. Nichols with possibly Mayor James M. Curley somewhere in the woodpile.

Many persons are certain there is a woodpile, though the exact tenancy of it is not certain. There have been persistent rumorse of a Curley, Innes-Nichols alliance. To some extent these suspicions have been dissipated by Mayor Curley's indorsement of Foley. If Mayor Curley wanted Mr. Nichols to win, why would he indorse a man as strong as Foley is getting to be? they ask. Some answer that it will take a strong man to stop Mr. Mansfield, and that Mr. Foley is just the man to divide the Democratic vote so Mr. Nichols can ride to City Hall.

In the meantime, Mayor Curley has been dodging Senator Parkman's darts. The Senator accuses the Mayor of flirting with unconstitutional methods when he had called city hall employees to a meeting in the Hotel Statler Saturday to tell them how salutary Mr. Foley's interests would be for their interests.

A statement was issued today by Mrs. Esther M. Andrews of Brookline, and a member of the Governor's Council, defending her indorsement of Senator Parkman:

"I am not a resident of Boston," she said, "but from every standpoint, the welfare of the city concerns me deeply; as a taxpayer, as a business woman and a public servant of the Commonwealth of which Boston is a part. I have been asked to state my position. This is it. I want to do everything I can to bring about the election of Mr. Parkman.

R. M. B.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Net

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Underwood Elliott Fisher Company and consolidated subsidiaries report for the Sept. 30 quarter net profit of $539,954, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 73 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with a net profit of $167,719 or 18 cents a share in the June quarter and net loss of $305,812 in the September quarter last year.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Market reports.....	El Kirkaby and	Organ recital.....	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	his orchestra....	Rich's Orchestra..	Melody Mart.....
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Tom Mix sketch..	All American Boy.	Dance music.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Oz.....	Mixed quartet.....	Cowboy Tom.....
6:00	Gene and Glenn and	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	Buck Rogers.....
6:15	home sketch.....	records; talks....	Poltical talk.....	Bobby Benson.....
6:30	Reports; sports; talk.	News; pianist.....	Black and Blue...	Vera Van, songs..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk.....	Popular program.	Russian orchestra.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie ...	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill....	Music; talk.....
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Political talk.....	Ensemble; chorus..	Dance program....
7:45	Leisure Time Boston.	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter.....	Brunswick Orch..
8:00	Drama; organ.....	Network dramatic	Trio; orchestra...	Talk, "Taxation".
8:15	Stern's Orchestra....	program	Edwin C. Hill.....	Viola d'amore solos
8:30	Moe and Nell.....	Floyd Gibbons and	Bing Crosby; Len	As I See It.....
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Young Orchestra.	Hayton's Orch....	Connor's Orchestra
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Agnes Moorhead..	NRA speaker.....
9:15	soloists; orchestra..	tenor soloist.....	Kate Smith's music	Organ recital.....
9:30	"As of Yore," radio	Ship of Joy, with	Lulu McConnell;	Paradis Band.....
9:45	operetta	Hugh R. Dobbs....	Jones's Band.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Grantland Rice and	ContentedProgram,	To be announced.	Wayne King and
10:15	Golden's Orchestra..	Gene Arnold.....	Political talk.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Rines's Orchestra....	Political talk.....	"Greek Orator"...	Charles Chaplin....
10:45	Talk, Cordell Hull...	Jules Lande, violin	Reports; news....	Evan Evans and
11:00	Reports; sport talk...	Forecasts; news...	Raymond Pugh	concert orchestra
11:15	News Flashes.....	The King's Jesters	and his orchestra	News Service.....
11:30	Midnight Frolic,	Jack Denny and	Glen Gray's Casa	
11:45	vaudeville artists...	his orchestra.....	Loma Orchestra.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:30 WNAC, "In the Luxembourg Gardens," Emery Deutsch, conductor.
9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Alan Prescott.
10:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer"; Doris Tirrell, organist.
10:00 WAAB, "Bill and Ginger," popular song period.
11:45 WAAB, Carlile and London, pianists.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WAAB, Les Reis and Arty Dunn, popular songs.
2:00 WBZ, "Musical Originalities"; soloists; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Hollywood," sketch with Arthur and Florence Lake.
2:45 WEEI, Marise Martineau, French teacher; Gould Strong, composer.
3:00 WEEI, Del Castillo, organ recital.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Talk by Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts.
5:00 WNAC, "The Modern School System," Harvey S. Gruver, Lynn schools head.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WEEI, Del Castillo and Harry Smith, organ and piano duo; soloist.
7:15 WBZ, "You and Your Government—Default and Its Consequences," talk.
8:00 WEEI, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra, from Boston.
9:00 WAAB, California Melodies; screen players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar A. Guest, poet; Alice Mock; trio; orchestra.
9:45 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Prof. R. E. Rogers; Maria Koussevitzky; Sevitzky's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Dramatic sketch and Harold Stokes and his orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, "The Legend of America," a panorama of American History, sketch.
10:15 WBZ, Ortiz Tirado, Mexican tenor; Josef Littau's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Madame Sylvia of Hollywood.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," with Alton Blackington.
10:45 WAAB, New World Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Strong Vocal Backing

There is a lot of talk about Henry Parkman Jr., Republican candidate for Mayor of Boston, being a Blue Stocking. Or a Beacon Hill aristocrat. But the Senator is not too swanky to have made loyal friends of the Boston newsboys, who today, 400 strong, formed an organization to support the Senator. They can't vote, but they can ring doorbells and scream their own headlines about what they think of the Senator.

★ ★ ★

Bacon Woos Labor

Massachusetts labor may well rub its figurative eyes and blink. Who is that tall, military man with the dinner pail? That is Mr. Gaspar C. Bacon, Lieutenant-Governor, pleading for unemployment insurance. Nothing so exciting in that?—well, perhaps not. But if you have received the circulars put out by Labor in Massachusetts, consigning Mr. Bacon to political oblivion on the strength of his labor record, you will understand why Labor may blink.

But there are certain political Nestors in the Labor camp, who will point out that Mr. Bacon wants to be Governor and that Labor friendliness would be better political capital than labor hostility.

★ ★ ★

Autumnal Melody

The title, "Up and Down Beacon Hill," gives this column much latitude. Between the State House and City Hall, there are cabbages and kings, there are senators and office boys, stenographers and bankers, and all the stream of life that is the pulse of the city.

★ ★ ★

This morning a messenger boy rode down Beacon Street on a bicycle, and he whistled a shrill tune. So contagious was it that pedestrian after pedestian picked it up, until this writer heard it all up and down Beacon Hill.

★ ★ ★

Seats Change Name

When is a saloon not a saloon? When one sits down in it. When one sits down in a saloon, it is a tavern, according to the Massachusetts committee on liquor control.

★ ★ ★

These taverns, created by the committee's report, have bars, bartenders, all kinds of liquor and in other major respects suggest the saloon. But the saloon is a tavern, according to the committee, because in front of the bar are stools. The customers must sit on those stools so the saloon will be a tavern.

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When the heel and toe of either one foot or the other rests on the floor, the customer should be legally interpreted as standing. He is thereby making a saloon out of the saloon, defeating the cause of temperance and should be called "off-side."

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Figuratively Speaking

A communication sent out recently by a veterans' organization indorsing the candidacy of Senator Henry Parkman Jr., for Mayor of Boston, contained the following line; "Senator Parkman is head and shoulders above the rest of the candidates in the field." Incidentally, Senator Parkman measures about 6 feet, 3 inches in height.

★ ★ ★

Withdraw or Fight On

Frederick W. Mansfield and Daniel H. Coakley, candidates for mayor of Boston, are the only two candidates in the running whose political interests are sponsored by committees. Therefore under Boston's charter they are the only two candidates who may withdraw from the contest tomorrow and have substitute candidates named in their places by their respective committees.

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Will they do it? The question all but answers itself. Mr. Mansfield has found his reception so good that such a move on his part would be out of the question. Anyone who knows Mr. Coakley knows that the word "withdraw" is not to be found in his dictionary.

★ ★ ★

Total gross and net receipt for charity resulting from the City of Boston's municipal field day held several weeks ago, including the final match game of the year between the Boston Braves and Red Sox, amounts to $19,051. Mayor Curley received this money today and turned $2500 over to the Volunteers of America for their hospice in Brattle Street. The balance went to the Department of Public Welfare to be expended for shoes, clothing and other articles for children which the city under the law cannot purchase. The expenses of the day to the city were not one cent and the total amounts went to charity.

Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: American folk art; English sporting prints and books; special showing of the newly restored altarpiece by Roger van der Weyden.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court) — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Spanish art of the twelfth-fifteenth centuries, through Oct. 31; a special showing of Græco-Buddhistic art, through Oct. 26; drawings from the collection of Charles Loeser, through November; Japanese prints from the Duel Collection, through Nov. 13.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Contemporary modern paintings.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by contemporary American artists. Also English sporting art.

Boston Art Club—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Mrs. Lilla Cabot Perry. Oct. 27-Nov. 18.

Holman's Print Shop—Lithographs by Samuel Prout.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Prints in various media by Hawaiian artists. Also etchings of Chinese fantasies and other subjects by Thomas Handforth.

Guild of Boston Artists—Fall members' exhibition. Continuing indefinitely.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of American war posters from the collection of Fred A. Wilson. Oct. 23-Nov. 8.

Twentieth Century Club—John Reed Club exhibition of oils, water colors, etchings, and lithographs. Through Oct. 31.

Copley Society—Exhibition of portraits by Mary Neal Richardson. Oct. 23-Nov. 3.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of needlework by the Guild of Thread and Needleworkers. Oct. 19-Nov. 1.

Grace Horne Galleries—Pencil paintings by John P. Whitman; wood carvings by Alice Decker; sculpture of characters from Alice in Wonderland by Martha Moore. Oct. 23-Nov. 4.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Native insects; undersea life; ducks; model of Flying Cloud; New England crafts; small mammals; Chinese handwork; ivory carvings; Satsuma ware; cloisonné. Through October.

Casson Galleries—"Graphites" by Frank M. Rines. Through Oct. 30.

Pecora Brings Out Facts of Big Loan To Weakened Cuba

$80,000,000 Lent After Contrary Advice Is in Technical Default

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Just why the American Department of State permitted an $80,000,000 public works loan by the Chase National Bank to the Machado Government of Cuba after the protest of Brig.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, then Ambassador to the Island Republic, that Cuba was too poor to repay it was the subject of the Senate Banking Committee investigation today.

Not only would the loan be difficult to repay, General Crowder was reported as stating at the time, but it was questionable whether it could be granted fairly and legally under the Platt Amendment, which stated that Cuba could contract no debts which could not be met out of "ordinary revenues."

Witnesses of the Chase National Bank continued on the stand today, and in particular Mr. Shepard Morgan, vice-president of the institution, described the circumstances surrounding the loan finally negotiated after several years of discussion begun in 1925. The loan was not made until after General Crowder's retirement; and this year the troubled history of Cuba has written a technical default on the obligation.

The testimony partly penetrated the veil of the international financial maneuvers surrounding Cuba at a time when the first distant rumbles of the recent revolt were beng heard. Witnesses hinted that General Crowder had loogkedw sympathetically on the Morgan interests in Cuba, carried through by the National City Company, whereas the Chase National Bank represented the rival financial empire of the Rockefeller fortune.

Answering questions of Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, witness agreed that the purpose of the Platt Amendment was to prevent Cuba incurring a debt which it could not properly manage. He claimed that "ordinary revenue" in the terms of the amendment, included such special taxes as were levied to service the big loan. This ran counter to the view expressed by General Crowder, read into the record, who said he thought the then proposed loan would be illegal. General Crowder cited "deplorable" financial conditions, with a debt already amounting to $98,000,000 as reason against the loan.

The witness admitted conditions in Cuba were bad and said a public works program financed by the loan was instituted for just this reason, designed to give employment and improve internal affairs; much, he said, as the Roosevelt public works program is designed to better conditions today in the United States. The Machado régime did finally embark on a huge building program, but it was not sufficient to avert the revolution which later overthrew its author.

The Senate committee prepared to press the investigation further at continued hearings today and tomorrow.

York Votes to Build New 'Sewall' Bridge

YORK, Maine, Oct. 23 (AP)—By a majority of four votes, residents of York in town meeting Saturday decided to replace the historic Sewall Bridge across the York River with another structure modeled after the original plans.

The vote brought to an end a long controversy to determine whether a modern steel and concrete span should be substituted for the present bridge, said to be the first pile draw bridge built in this country. The original was erected in 1761 by the Massachusetts Bay Colony under the direction of Major Samuel Sewall, a native of York. It served as the model for numerous other spans, notably one across the Charles River at Boston, and was copied even in Europe.

Its ancient planks reëhoed to the passage of stagecoaches when Maine still was a part of Massachusetts. Maine's farmers and lumbermen tramped across it on their way to take part in the Revolutionary War. Today the bridge is a link in a three-lane concrete highway over which every visitor to the Pine Tree State travels on his way from Kittery to Portland.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

For all the New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds shifting to north over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:55 p. m., Tuesday 2:36 p. m.
Height of tides 10.7 feet, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:21 p. m.

NRA Compliance Boards Plan to Speed Up Action

The drive for speeding up work of hearing and taking action on complaints of NRA noncompliance officially begins tonight when compliance board chairmen of eight counties representing several large cities and towns, meet at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. The gathering is the first of a series of four sectional meetings to be held on consecutive nights in large cities of the state.

All of the meetings will have a three-fold purpose—to speed up action in all cases of complaints; to instruct all chairmen as to the duties and functions of the compliance boards, and to bring about immediate organization of boards for all cities and towns throughout the state.

Hungary Halts Foreclosures

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP)—To assist the farmers of Hungary in their fight for existence, the Minister of Justice has concluded an agreement with Hungarian banks which pledges them to suspend all writs for nonpayment of interest on loans or mortgages or repayment of such for a period of at least three months.

Bleriot Cup Won By 384-Mile Speed

ANCONA, Italy, Oct. 21 (AP)—Capt. Pietro Scapinelli today won the Bleriot Cup for airplane racers, completing a flight of 328 kilometers (203.688 miles) in 31 minutes, 44 1-5 seconds at an average speed of 619.3 kilometers (384.5853 miles) per hour.

Captain Scapinelli used the Macchi seaplane, powered with 2400-horsepower engine, which was used when Lieut.-Col. Guglielmo Cassinelli established a world record of 393.33 miles an hour over a 100-kilometer course here Oct. 8.

This was the first attempt of Captain Scapinelli for the Bleriot Cup, which will be awarded definitely to the first pilot reaching a speed of 1000 kilometers (621 miles) per hour during a minimum of 30 minutes of flying. In the meantime it will be held temporarily by pilots surpassing 600 kilometers (372.6 miles) per hour.

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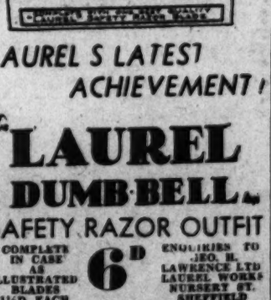
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Milk Control Case In Supreme Court Called NRA Test

Challenge of New York Law Set for a Hearing on December 4

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court today announced it would decide on its merits the first case to reach it challenging features of industrial recovery legislation. It accepted an appeal by Mr. Leo Nebbia challenging the validity of the New York milk control act and advanced the case for hearing on Dec. 4.

Mr. Nebbia, in the City Court at Rochester, attacked the New York milk control law, under which the minimum price on milk was fixed at 9 cents a quart. He sold milk at less than that price. The law was sustained by the trial court and Mr. Nebbia was fined.

He appealed to the Monroe County Court, where his conviction was confirmed. Then he took the case to the New York Court of Appeals and his conviction was again affirmed. From there he appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The questions sought to be raised by Mr. Nebbia are similar to those involved in cases now pending in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals attacking the validity of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, under which the price of milk has been fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture in several milk sheds.

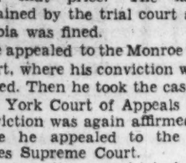
The cases now pending were brought by milk dealers in Illinois. The trial court here sustained the validity of the action of the Secretary of Agriculture.

These cases assert the action in fixing the price of milk higher than that at which dealers want to sell it deprived them of constitutional rights.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and his secretary, Ada L. Burroughs, were granted a review by the Supreme Court today of the ruling of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals holding they must stand trial on an indictment charging them with violating the Corrupt Practices Act in failing to report contributions received during the 1928 presidential campaign. The case was set for hearing on Dec. 4.

Federal taxes of $9,000,000 assessed against the estate of James B. Duke of Somerville, N. J., were disallowed today by the Supreme Court in a 4 to 4 decision.

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The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

Connecticut to Try Milk Quota System Favored by Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23—A state-wide plan that alters radically the existing milk marketing program of Connecticut and places the industry on a basis of strict regulation and price equalization has been announced by the State Board of Milk Control. The plan goes into effect Nov. 1.

It has the support, with reservations, of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Council, a body of 14 men chosen on a representative basis to speak for farmer opinion. The council worked with the board in formulating the plan and will urge its constituent farmers to give it a fair trial.

The plan establishes for the first time in Connecticut a definite quota system, under which each producer will be given an allotment based on his average milk production during 1932. At the beginning of each month the Milk Control Board will undertake to estimate the amount of milk that the market will absorb in fluid form during the month, and the percentage of the total state production quota that this represents.

Each farmer then will know that he will be paid the full fluid price, now 7¾ cents a quart, for the same percentage of his own milk quota. If his quota is 100 quarts a day, for instance, and the board has estimated that 70 per cent of the total state production will be sold as fluid, he will receive 7¾ cents a quart for 70 quarts a day.

At the end of the month dealers will report to the board how much milk they have actually sold as fluid and how much in the surplus forms of cream, butter, cheese, etc. All this milk not sold as fluid will be thrown into one class, to be known as excess milk. The board after it has complete figures will set the price for excess milk, and in fixing this price will make adjustments for whatever variation appears between its own estimate of the fluid milk sales and the actual fluid milk sales.

The plan is not expected to meet universal approval. It bears heavily on the producer-dealers who heretofore have enjoyed the finest market position among the farmers. It will also be opposed by some of the merchant dealers who sell a high percentage of their milk in fluid form.

Waukesha Motor Company Loss

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23—Waukesha Motor Company reports for the fiscal year ended July 31 net loss of $123,102 after charges, compared with a net loss of $485,142 a year before.

Compensation Act Changes Proposed In Massachusetts

Insurance Companies Offer Plan in Answer to Labor's Demand

The insurance companies of Massachusetts today presented a conciliatory plan in order to retain the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the State and to head off the establishment of a state-run insurance fund.

Presented by Mr. John Downs, general counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, the plan represents the insurance companies' answer to the charges made by Labor's representatives that the compensation laws have been run to the detriment of the workingman.

The plan is conciliatory and is interpreted as a tacit admission of the powerful case presented by Labor against the operation of the compensation system by private insurance companies. The hearing has been at the State House before the committee on occupational diseases which was appointed by the Legislature to investigate charges that insurance companies were forcing men out of industry rather than to pay benefits.

Four Corner Stones

Stating that the plan is still in the process of being drafted by a committee representing six insurance companies, Mr. Downs presented what he termed its four corner stones.

First: Readjustment in rates to establish an equitable basis of "give and take."

Second: The institution of a system of obtaining insurance and allocating the losses from insurable but undesirable risks. It would be the task of an insurance allocation bureau to make the companies share losses from these risks. That is, if a man is turned down by two or three companies he could appeal to the insurance bureau, which would delegate him to a certain company, which must accept him. Thus the plan calls for the insurance of the companies by each other as well as the insurance of the working man.

Third: The plan calls for a change in the whole structure and concept of the compensation system in the State. At a determined time occupational diseases would cease to be insurable, and accidents alone would be the basis upon which industrial benefits would be given. In order that this change should not fall unjustly on the old employee who has been in a hazardous occupation, they would remain eligible for benefits. All new men, however, would be examined for susceptibility to or possession of an occupational disease. If it was determined they were bad risks, they would be steered to other occupations.

Final Draft Asked For

As the final condition of the insurance company plan, the State would draw up a code of safeguard for employees which each employer would be obligated to publish. Both insurance company and employers would have to accept these conditions if they obtain permitted licenses to do business in the state.

This tentative plan obviously interested the committee, which asked for the final draft. The plan is designed by the insurance companies as a measure to keep the compensation law under private operation. And to this end the insurance companies have made concessions, whereby they would continue to provide benefits for old employees for the right in the future to be freed from paying occupational benefits.

Prehistoric Oyster? Guess Again



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Trilobite 30,000,000 Years Old

This Rare Specimen of the Cambrian Age Was Found in Western United States

Littleton, N. H., Gets High-Hatted By Shoe Clerk Celebrating NRA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLETON, N. H.—It wasn't the big shiny car that attracted attention. And it wasn't because it was traveling at a snail's pace. Instead, it was the stately individual sitting in the rear seat who was causing townsfolk and strangers alike to peer curiously in the car.

As the car progressed, so did the attention increase. Merchants came out of their stores, womenfolk left their kitchens and children coming home for dinners joined the procession. For it had been a long time since this town had witnessed a gentlemen all togged out in a tall silk hat, cutaway coat, spats and a cane. He must be somebody!

"Who is it?" said one.

"Can't say," answered another. "Must be the Governor."

"He sure is all decked out! Where's he a-going?"

Finally the car drew up in front of a local shoe store. A chauffeur stepped out and opened the door. The crowd surged forward to catch a glimpse. The chatter stopped. There was a tense silence. The great man was coming out. He stepped to the sidewalk tapping his cane gently. Then the worst din went up that has been heard here since Armistice Day.

"Why that's Joe. The clerk in Mr. Goold's shoe store. What's the idea? Has he bought the business?"

"Hello, Joe. Why the high hat?"

"Look at that! He won't even speak to me and I've been his friend for years."

But with the dignity of a Senator, the gentleman elbowed his way through the crowd, scorning all recognition from gaping bystanders.

Straight up the steps and into the store he went with the surging mob falling in behind a-buzz with excitement.

Mr. Goold, owner of the store, came running toward the door with eager anticipation. Business. Why here was more at his front door than he had seen for years. Then he stopped short.

"Why Joe, what's all this?" he queried.

"Mr. Goold if you have completed your duties for the morning you may go home."

The crowd milling around the door gasped.

"Well . . . who . . . why . . . and I . . ." expostulated Mr. Goold.

"It's your NRA day! And I am ready for my afternoon duties," answered Joe, the shoe clerk, pleasantly.

Mr. Goold laughed heartily and Joe turned toward the door. The crowd slinked quietly away—with sheepish grins.

White Mountain Road Nearing Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 23—The highway through Mad River Valley, a public works project in Franconia Notch, will be finished this year. Assurance to this effect has been given by Senator Henry W. Keyes (R) of New Hampshire.

Along with finishing the highway, the project includes widening of the river channel where it flows through a rocky gorge and reaches flood stages every spring. Construction is to be carried on by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is to be undertaken as a precautionary measure against the inundating of that portion of the highway already constructed, according to government specifications.

Due to the increased traffic over this portion of the Notch by the Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Campton, immediate attention to the project has been made necessary. The services of the camp unit will be used to carry the work to completion.

British Expedition Off For Study in Antarctic

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The steamship Discovery II, carrying the British Government's Antarctic Research Expedition, sailed Oct. 20 on a voyage of 20 months into the frozen south with the intention of studying the movements of whales and their relation to the direction and source of ocean currents.

The ship carried 52 persons including four natural scientists. She was commanded by Capt. A. L. Wilson.

Theodore Roosevelt Honored

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—More than 3000 Boy Scouts from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut gathered for their fourteenth annual pilgrimage Oct. 21 at Oyster Bay, L. I., to honor Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt was active in founding the Boy Scout movement in this country and was known as the "Chief Scout Citizen."

Police Seek Hoffman; Ask Why He Was Free

The homicide of Mr. Adolf Sommer, Cambridge inventor, has precipitated a tardy inquiry into why Mr. Charles Hoffman, wanted in connection with the crime, was at large.

Two investigations are said to have been launched, one by the Boston police department and the other by the Suffolk County Court. The Boston police are questioning patrolmen and officers in regard to a New Jersey fugitive warrant held by Boston authorities and which was lost. The court, it is reported, has initiated an investigation along lines not yet divulged.

Clues relative to the identity and possible whereabouts of one of the four members of Hoffman's gang were reported today by the Cambridge police. Otherwise, the chase is stalemated, with every state in the East on the lookout for the wanted men.

City Folks Become Country Folks For Day to Enjoy Autumnal Foliage

The city folks were country folks for a day yesterday.

Ideal fall weather, breezy but mild, provided the impetus that sent hundreds of thousands out into the thinly-populated districts of the State for a peek at what Mother Nature had to offer in the way of unusual coloring effects in her annual autumnal review.

Roads leading to the country were thronged with motorists from early morning until late in the afternoon. Wiser persons sought to explore the untraveled byways where views of the foliage were unspoiled by filling stations, roadside stands and whizzing automobiles.

Many report the forest colorings more beautiful this year than in many years. This is explained in part to the gradual coming of colder weather which gives the leaves an opportunity to blend artistically rather than changing from one color extreme to another as is the case when the cold comes suddenly.

Few ventured to turn homeward until after sunset. Those who did missed the climax of the show for a sweep of the setting sun's brush turned the countryside into a blaze of tints. And then there was the afterglow with the trees forming study-silhouettes for both the artist and the amateur painter.

During the day there were those who traveled from the beaten path for a tramp through crunching leaves and snapping twigs, many of them returning with their pockets bulging with butternuts, acorns, hickory nuts and black walnuts.

Arms Conference Expected to Await German Elections

British See Little Hope of Action With Reich Out of Discussions

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 23—The decision of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, not to return to Geneva, which, it is understood, was taken at the Cabinet meeting today, is interpreted here as meaning that the British Government has reached the conclusion that the Disarmament Conference ought to adjourn for a considerable period.

The British attitude is believed to be that nothing can usefully be done until after the German elections. When these have been held—and forgotten—it may be possible in the British view to take up disarmament discussions—in the first instance through ordinary diplomatic channels.

Consequently Capt. R. A. Eden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is expected to propose adjournment of the general commission and bureau until the new year. He will also deprecate appointing a drafting committee to incorporate the new disarmament proposals (made by Sir John on Oct. 14) in the British draft convention.

It is understood here that Mr. Norman H. Davis, head of the American delegation favors appointment of the committee. But in the British view there is little expectation that the other powers could reach an agreement in the absence of Germany. It is therefore thought here it would be better to let the whole question alone for the time being and come back to it with renewed zest and vigor after a short breathing space.

The conversations Sir John had with the Italian and French Ambassadors over the week-end indicate that Italy holds the same view as Britain, while France is too occupied with the internal crisis to have thought of any alternative. Russia and Poland, neither of which was consulted on the Simon proposal, are also understood to be opposed to the appointment of the drafting committee.

Davison Says Camera Preferable to Guns

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Mr. F. Trubee Davison, president of the American Museum of Natural History, hunted with a camera more than with a gun on his recent expedition to Africa and greatly prefers the milder form of sport.

At a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Oct. 20, Mr. Davison said that, although he had brought back five elephant hides for the museum, he had made about 40 camera shots for every rifle shot he fired on the expedition. The chief object of the trip was to get two bull elephants and two cows to complete the group of Akeley African Hall in the museum.

NRA Brings Success To Lumber Industry Of New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 23—That "New Hampshire has had more success in its lumber industry with the NRA code than any other state in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and West Virginia," is the opinion of Mr. Samuel F. Langdell, president of the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association and a director of the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association. Mr. Langdell gave several reasons for this opinion, the most important, he ventured, being "organization and coöperation with the government and association members."

"Under the code," Mr. Langdell asserted, "the success of the industry has been most unusual, the direct results being the raising of wages and providing employment for many more workers than ever, before the code was adopted. On the whole I believe that employment in the lumber industry has increased from 45 to 50 per cent."

Instances were noted by Mr. Langdell of the necessity within the past six weeks of starting other mills to keep pace with orders for lumber and cited his own company as increasing employment 47 per cent, with an hourly wage increase of 41 per cent and a decrease in working hours of approximately 21 per cent.

"New Hampshire lumber operators and manufacturers see a bright future just ahead for the industry," it was declared, "and paid tribute to the New Hampshire Forestry Department and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests for the coöperation given by both organizations."

Deery Is Saved From Forfeiture Of $5100 Deposit

Gold notes of Olympia Theaters, Inc., totaling $115,000 may be sold by Mr. Herbert Pearson, receiver of the closed Federal National Bank, Federal Judge James A. Lowell ruled in United States District Court today.

As a result of the ruling, New England Theaters, Inc., was denied its petition which sought to restrain the bank receiver from selling the notes.

The plaintiff was given, however, the right to be relieved from forfeiture of $5100 which had been deposited as part of the purchase price by Mr. John A. Deery, president of the Salem Trust Company. Mr. Deery, now serving a jail sentence for misapplication of the bank's funds, had negotiated for the gold notes.

Forfeiture of the $5100 had been ordered by Mr. Pearson when Miss Grace M. Deery, the Salem Bank president's sister, was unable to raise sufficient funds to buy the notes according to a time agreement. Miss Deery, who acted as her brother's agent in the proposed note transaction, claimed that she had obtained an extension to the time given her to raise the necessary funds.

Mr. Deery offered $28,750 for the notes. The New England Theaters, Inc., have bid $33,000, which still stands.

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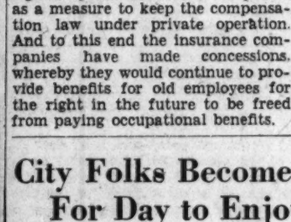
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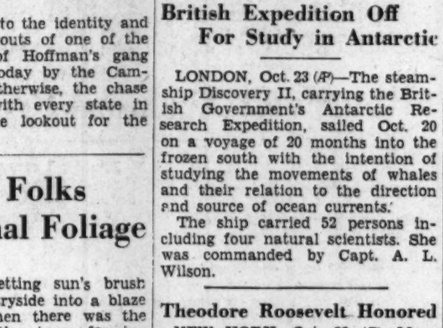
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Get-Out-the-Vote Movement Shows Gain in 1932 Election

Figures Prepared by National Club Indicate Marked Upward Movement of Popular Interest in Economic and Civic Problems

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Only a few more than half of the qualified voters of the United States cast their ballots in the 1932 election, but even this total was about 3,000,000 more than the record poll of 1928, and indicates a marked improvement, according to Mr. Simon Michelet, president of the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club. A review of the 1932 election, made public today, was prepared by the club to bring up to date historical data collected as part of an inquiry instituted by the club following the "stay-at-home" trend 10 years ago.

The upward movement of popular interest in national issues thus shown, Mr. Michelet says, "is particularly encouraging at a time when new and hitherto untried national measures are crowding the statute books and calling our electorate of 60,000,000 to a deeper study of economic and civic problems, and a new application of constitutional principles."

Gain Is Shown

The total nunmber of votes cast and counted for President in 1932, the study shows, was 39,763,589, compared with 36,807,633 in 1928. In carrying the electoral vote of the states, the club data indicates the Roosevelt margin of 472 to 59 exceeds that of any President since the Civil War, as witness:

Election	Electors
1868—Grant (R)	214
Seymour (D)	80
1872—Grant (R)	286
Greeley (D-L)	42
Others (D)	21
1876—Hayes (R)	185
Tilden (D)	184
1880—Garfield (R)	214
Hancock (D)	155
1884—Cleveland (D)	219
Blaine (R)	182
1888—Harrison (R)	235
Cleveland (D)	168
1892—Cleveland (D)	277
Harrison (R)	145
Weaver (P)	22
1896—McKinley (R)	271
Bryan (D)	176
1900—McKinley (R)	292
Bryan (D)	155
1904—T. Roosevelt (R)	336
Parker (D)	140
1908—Taft (R)	321
Bryan (D)	162
1912—Wilson (D)	435
Taft (R)	8
Roosevelt (P)	88
1916—Wilson (D)	277
Hughes (R)	254
1920—Harding (R)	404
Cox (D)	127
1924—Coolidge (R)	382
Davis (D)	136
La Follette (P)	13
1928—Hoover (R)	444
Smith (D)	87
1932—Roosevelt (D)	472
Hoover (R)	59

Sweeping Reversal On

The change from Republican victory in 1928 to Democratic victory in 1932 appears, Mr. Michelet says, to have been the most sweeping reversal of party supremacy in American history—with the possible exception of that of 1828 which swept Andrew Jackson and the new Democratic party of that day into power in all branches of the Government. Lincoln's victory in 1860 was that of a minority candidate by reason of a division of Democratic votes among three candidates—Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell.

Wilson's victory of 1912 was likewise that of a minority candidate by reason of the Republican split between Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. The Republican "comeback" under the Harding banner in 1920 by an electoral vote of 404 to 127 followed the close election of 1916 when the Democratic margin was only 23 electoral votes.

In 1932, every state cut down its Republican margin, the review shows, even Pennsylvania cutting over 600,000 off its 1928 plurality. Thirty-four states swung from the Republicon column in 1928 to the Democratic in 1932. The six states carried by Hoover in 1932 reduced their plurality margins, while the eight states carried by Smith in 1928 went to Roosevelt by increased margins.

The 7,060,017 plurality of Roosevelt and Garner compares with 6,423,484 for Hoover and Curtis in 1928. Only once has the 1932 plurality been exceeded by a victorious candidate for President, and that was in 1924, when Coolidge polled a total of 15,725,016 votes against 8,385,586 for Davis and 4,822,856 for La Follette—a divided opposition with La Follette carrying a large Democratic following.

It is a common error, Mr. Michelet says, to assume that the total number of votes counted for the candidates for President represents the total number of ballots cast in the election. This assumption, he advises, is at least 1,000,000 ballots off the mark.

Allowances Made

In addition to the votes counted for the office of President one must allow for the following:

1. Several hundred thousand ballots in which the voter expressed his choice for governor, congressman, and most of the ticket, but, while opposed to his own party nominee for President, would not go so far as to vote for the electors of the opposing party, and so left that part of his ballot blank.

2. Perhaps a half-million ballots counted as valid for many offices but "void" as to the vote for President. All states have more or less void ballots for this or that candidate, though the ballots may have been valid for a good share of the offices.

3. There is a loss of perhaps a half-million votes in the average presidential election due to the inability of many voters to solve our artificial and out-of-date electoral system. New voters, foreign-born voters, and thousands of otherwise intelligent voters, are unable to accustom themselves to voting for 10 to 40 electors in order to vote for President.

4. Incomplete ballots are common in nearly all election districts. So the total for any one office is always short of total number of ballots cast.

Votes for Women

The high-percentage vote for women was in 1928, when women were prominent factors in the November result. In 1928 women may have cast 43 per cent to 44 per cent of the total vote, which compares with no more than 35 per cent in 1924. The 1928 popular-vote gain of 5,700,000 for Hoover over Coolidge in 1924 may have been largely due to mobilizing the women's clubs.

No survey of the women vote, so far as known, has been made for 1932. The general impression of election officials is that women's vote was not so heavy in 1932, though far above that of 1920 and 1924. Women voters in 1932 received and required less "mobilizing."

Progress of American women as active participants in presidential elections may be roughly estimated thus:

1920: Adoption of the suffrage amendment not being officially announced until August, when registration was not available in many states—total women vote reached possibly 6,000,000, or less than 25 per cent of total 1920 vote.

1924: There being little special appeal in 1924 issues to interest women voters, the work of registration was notable only in spots—the total women vote being not more than 10,000,000, or 35 per cent of total.

1928: The "wet" and "dry" and church issues of 1928 were so compelling in their appeal to the home-and-church element and the majority of women voters, and the activities of women voting clubs were so pronounced that the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club made a national survey by election districts, securing women registration data from most of the states of the Union and sometimes reports from as high as 2000 election districts in a single State. It was on these polling district reports that our 1928 estimate of the women's vote exceeded 16,000,000, or over 43 per cent of the total November vote.

Marked Increase

1932: The marked increase in the popular vote of California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Washington, and the well-sustained popular vote of Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina and Oklahoma—in all of which states women were specially active in 1928—forces the conclusion that women were hardly less interested in the economic issues of 1932 than the men, and that woman's interest in the bread-and-butter question in 1932 was little if any less than in the wet-and-dry issue of 1928. The 3,000,000 increase in the total vote of 1932 over 1928 must be credited in part to women. If their share of the gain was 1,000,000, or only half the credit given to the males, American women in 1932 cast about 17,000,000 votes—or, 42.5 per cent of the November total. Registration and party enrollment, so far as available in the few states that show the sex line, would seem to indicate such percentage.

Except in Pennsylvania, American voters turned out and voted at the November polls in 1932 by a higher percentage of full-voting strength than in any other presidental electio since women were admitted to the ballot in 1920.

The total registration and poll enrollment of the 49 states, as exhibited in the pre-election statement of the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club, and given to the press about Nov. 1, was 47,547,102. This included official registry in states and cities where registry was required by law, together with enrollment by counties in rural districts, and the poll-lists or "check-lists" of the New England and other Northern towns and villages.

The popular vote of 39,763,589 for President and approximately 41,000,000 as the total number of voters going to the polls and casting ballots, means that the registered "stay-at-home" contingent was cut down to about 6,500,000. In 1928, when around 45,000,000 voters were listed or registered, against a November vote of 36,806,000 for President, there likely were a million more "stay-at-homes" than in 1932.

Price Brakes Applied; Retail Code Is Signed

(Continued from Page 1)

recognized the damage which the success of the NRA in increasing employment and raising wages in industry had done to the farmers, maintained that men could not be thrown back on the streets now for the sake of a swifter rise in farm prices, but believed that a compromise along the lines taken by the President could be undertaken now without endangering the success of the NRA drive.

Collective Bargaining Clause in Recovery Act Defined by President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—President Roosevelt today used the new retail code as an opportunity for promulgating an authoritative interpretation of the most highly controversial section of the National Recovery Act—the collective bargaining clause known as Section 7 (A).

His ruling means that although the section does not prohibit an employer from hiring, firing or advancing employees "on the basis of individual merit," it does clearly prohibit any employer from using such a right as a pretext for keeping labor unions out of his factory, plant or mine.

Although this is not a complete capitulation to the position taken by organized labor, it is considered here to lean more to the labor than to the industrial side of the issue and to strengthen labor in its fight for unionization of every factory and industrial establishment.

The text of the President's interpretation follows:

"Because it is evident that the insertion of any interpretation of Section 7 (A) in a code of fair competition leads only to further controversy and confusion, no such interpretation should be incorporated in any code. While there is nothing in the previsions of section 7 (A) to interfere with the bonafide exercise of the right of an employer to select, retain, or advance employees on the basis of individual merit, Section 7 (A) does clearly prohibit the pretended exercise of this right by an employer simply as a device for competing employers to refrain from exercising the rights of self-organization, designation of representatives and collective bargaining, which are guaranteed to all employees in said Section 7 (A)."

Electoral and Popular Vote in 1932

	(D)	(R)	Roosevelt (Democrat)	Hoover (Republican)	Thomas (Socialist)	Other Parties	Total 1932 Vote	Total 1928 Vote	Total 4-Yr. Gain
Alabama	11	—	207,910	34,675	2,036	739	245,354	246,982	*3,628
Arizona	3	—	79,264	36,164	2,618	205	118,251	91,254	26,997
Arkansas	9	—	189,602	28,467	1,260	1,224	220,562	197,693	22,869
California	22	—	1,324,157	847,902	63,209	32,508	2,267,666	1,796,305	471,571
Colorado	6	—	250,877	180,617	13,591	3,611	457,696	391,400	66,296
Connecticut	—	8	281,632	255,430	20,480	3,651	804,183	883,035	41,158
Delaware	—	3	54,349	57,073	1,376	133	112,901	105,891	7,010
Florida	7	—	203,397	69,170	66	1,043	276,586	253,672	22,914
Georgia	12	—	234,118	10,863	461	1,148	246,590	239,159	26,431
Idaho	4	—	109,479	71,312	526	5,203	186,520	151,541	34,979
Illinois	29	—	1,282,304	1,432,756	67,258	25,608	3,407,926	3,107,489	300,437
Indiana	14	—	862,054	677,184	21,368	16,301	1,576,927	1,421,314	155,613
Iowa	11	—	626,019	414,433	30,467	3,764	1,036,683	1,009,360	27,323
Kansas	9	—	424,304	249,468	18,276	—	791,978	713,200	78,779
Kentucky	11	—	540,574	304,716	3,853	3,920	963,063	940,596	42,467
Louisiana	10	—	249,418	16,853	—	603	388,034	218,833	53,101
Maine	—	5	136,007	166,631	2,489	417	288,444	262,171	26,273
Maryland	8	—	314,314	184,184	10,489	2,067	511,054	528,348	*17,294
Massachusetts	17	—	800,148	736,559	34,305	8,702	1,580,114	1,577,823	2,291
Michigan	19	—	871,760	739,894	39,305	13,966	1,664,765	1,372,082	292,683
Minnesota	11	—	600,806	363,959	23,476	12,602	1,002,843	970,976	31,867
Mississippi	9	—	140,168	5,180	686	—	146,034	151,692	*5,658
Missouri	15	—	1,025,406	564,713	16,374	3,401	1,609,894	1,500,721	109,173
Montana	4	—	127,586	78,078	7,891	3,224	216,479	194,108	22,371
Nebraska	7	—	350,062	201,177	9,876	6,811	576,946	547,138	29,808
Nevada	3	—	28,756	12,674	—	—	41,430	32,417	9,013
New Hampshire	—	4	100,680	103,629	947	284	205,520	196,757	8,763
New Jersey	16	—	806,630	775,684	42,998	4,751	1,630,063	1,849,381	80,682
New Mexico	3	—	95,089	54,217	1,776	324	151,606	118,014	3,592
New York	47	—	2,534,359	1,937,963	177,397	38,611	4,688,330	4,405,626	283,304
North Carolina	13	—	497,566	208,344	5,591	89	711,590	633,150	78,440
North Dakota	4	—	178,350	71,772	3,521	2,647	256,290	239,867	16,423
Ohio	26	—	1,301,695	1,227,679	64,094	16,620	2,610,088	2,508,346	101,742
Oklahoma	11	—	516,468	188,165	—	—	704,633	616,468	88,165
Oregon	5	—	213,871	136,619	15,450	3,468	368,808	319,942	48,866
Pennsylvania	—	36	1,295,948	1,453,340	91,119	18,414	2,858,821	3,150,610	*291,589
Rhode Island	4	—	146,604	115,266	3,138	4,162	269,170	237,164	41,976
South Carolina	8	—	102,347	1,978	82	4	104,411	68,605	35,706
South Dakota	4	—	183,515	99,212	1,881	4,160	288,438	261,865	26,573
Tennessee	11	—	259,817	136,806	1,785	2,220	390,627	353,474	37,163
Texas	23	—	760,348	97,959	4,450	537	863,294	718,756	144,538
Utah	4	—	116,750	84,795	4,087	347	206,579	176,990	29,976
Vermont	—	3	56,266	78,984	1,333	197	136,880	135,182	1,798
Virginia	11	—	203,980	89,637	2,582	1,944	297,943	305,364	*7,421
Washington	8	—	353,260	208,845	17,080	38,828	614,814	800,840	113,974
West Virginia	8	—	405,124	320,731	5,133	2,786	743,774	642,732	101,022
Wisconsin	12	—	707,410	347,741	53,379	6,265	1,114,815	1,016,872	97,943
Wyoming	3	—	54,370	39,583	2,829	180	96,962	82,836	14,127
Total	472	59	22,821,858	15,761,841	884,071	295,819	39,763,589	36,806,783	2,956,806 (Net gain)

*Decrease in 1932 vote from 1928.

"Other Parties" includes Communists, Farmer-Labor, Liberty, Social Labor, National, Jacksonian, Populist, Non-Partisan, Prohibition, Jobless, Industrialist, Independent, etc., and scattering. Of the 12 "Other Parties" here named, the Communist and Social Labor had tickets in a good share of the states, and the rest had tickets here and there without national organization. All states had more or less "scattering," though not all states reported thereon in returns to the United States Secretary of State's office.

Miami Welcomes The Graf Zeppelin

(Continued from Page 1)

Brazil, similar to the present flight. In 1931 she made three round trips between Germany and Brazil and in addition, long cruises to Egypt, Iceland and the Arctic, and many shorter cruises over Europe. Following the example of the steamship lines, the airship has been making short pleasure cruises over various European countries every summer, at rates that have made it possible for many people to become air travelers.

The airship made 49 transoceanic crossings and crossed the equator 42 times without accident or mishap. Before starting the present voyage it had covered 460,000 miles in a flying time of 7500 hours.

Since March 20, 1932, the ship has carried out a regular passenger, mail and express service between Friedrichshafen, Germany, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, according to schedules.

After the famous world flight of the Graf Zeppelin in 1929, Dr. Hugo Eckener, with Mr. Paul Litchfield president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, outlined plans resulting in the formation of the International Zeppelin Transport Corporation, for the purpose of studying the feasibility of transatlantic airship service. Due to the depression the plans were shelved. Since then the regular voyages between Europe and South America have demonstrated the feasibility of such service. Dr. Eckener, on his recent visit to the United States, revived the plans that had been dormant, and it now seems that transatlantic airship service between Europe and the United States is definitely in sight.

No final plans are made yet, but it is definitely decided to operate the new German dirigible LZ-129, which is the world's largest lighter-than-air craft, between Europe and this country beginning in the spring of 1935. It is expected that an American airship, built at Akron, will soon follow the international operation of the German ship.

The new airship LZ-129 will be double the size of the Graf Zeppelin, being 812.7 feet long, with a diameter of 135 feet and will loom 145 feet from gondola to shell top. It will be the first German dirigible to use helium. It will accommodate 50 passengers.

Imagine—12 Miles Of Blooming Roses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Plans to promote a "city beautiful" which will include a Rose Trail 12 miles long were made at a recent meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. Mr. S. F. Clabaugh was elected chairman of the meeting and has appointed a committee to coördinate various agencies and efforts in the interest of the city's floriculture.

A report that 12 miles of state and county highways around Birmingham have been set out this year with climbing rose plants was made by Mrs. W. H. Harman, conservation chairman of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs. On the proposed Rose Trail other flowers will not be excluded, but their planting will be encouraged as part of the general beautification program.

Mr. Clabaugh in explaining the object of the meeting said that the Chamber of Commerce wished only to coördinate the efforts of various clubs and not to interfere with the work done by any agency. He visioned a city-wide beautification program. In addition to flower planting he explained that the plan includes the removal of unsightly signs from streets and highways, home beautification, vacant lot improvements, a rose festival and education and publicity.

Canadians Trade With Whole World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—It was intimated by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, who has just returned from attending two major world conferences, in an address before the Montreal Board of Trade, that Canada will not follow the example of the United States and formulate a recovery program along the lines of the N. R. A.

"This country," Mr. Bennet said, "is the fifth exporting country of the world. We must maintain that position. We are competing with every country in the world. To continue to do that must of necessity indicate on our part no experiments in the cutting down or hours of labor and in the raising of rates of pay."

After discussing the deliberations of the wheat conference, Mr. Bennett declared that Canada would endeavor to give effect to the restrictive provisions of the agreement reached. In other words, Canada will attempt to decrease wheat acreage in accordance with the agreements.

Touching on the subject of the conference on world peace, he said that the peace of Europe has been seriously menaced in the past few weeks, but the gathering in London made for a better understanding and made the peace of Europe more secure than if the conference had not taken place.

Mr. Bennett thought that the solidarity of the British Empire had never been better demonstrated than it was in London.

Roosevelt Acclaims Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

for I have reports that some sections are not any better off than they were a year ago.

This applies among the major products, especially to cattle raising and the dairy industry. We are going after those problems as fast as we can.

I do not hesitate to say, in the simplest, clearest language of which I am capable that, although the prices of many products of the farm have gone up, and although many farm families are better off than they were last year, I am not satisfied either with the amount or the extent of the rise, and that it is definitely a part of our policy to increase the rise and to extend it to those products which have as yet felt no benefit. If we cannot do this one way, we will do it another. Do it we will.

Standing beside the pillar of the farm—the AAA—is the pillar of industry—the NRA. Its object is to put industry and business workers into employment and to increase their purchasing power through increased wages.

What the NRA Has Done

It has abolished child labor. It has eliminated the sweatshop. It has ended 60 cents a week paid in some mills and 80 cents a week paid in some mines. The measure of the growth of this pillar lies in the total figures of reëmployment, which I have already given you, and in the fact that reëmployment is continuing and not stopping.

The secret of NRA is coöperation. That coöperation has been voluntarily given through the signing of the blanket codes and through the signing of specific codes which already include all of the greater industries of the nation.

In the vast majority of cases, in the vast majority of localities, the NRA has been given support in unstinted measure. We know that there are chiselers. At the bottom of every case of criticism and obstruction we have found some selfish interest, some private ax to grind.

Ninety per cent of complaints come from misconception. For example, it has been said that NRA has failed to raise the price of wheat and corn and hogs; that NRA has not loaned enough money for local public works.

Of course, NRA has nothing whatsoever to do with the prices of farm products, nor with public works. It has to do only with industrial organization for economic planning to wipe out unfair practices and to create reëmployment.

Even in the field of business and industry, NRA does not apply to the rural communities or to towns of under 2500 population, except in so far as those towns contain factories or chain stores which come under a specific code.

Many Kinds of "Chiselers"

It is also true that among the "chiselers" to whom I have referred, there are not only the big "chiselers" but also petty "chiselers" who seek to make undue profit on untrue statements.

Let me cite to you the example of the salesman in a store in a large eastern city who tried to justify the increase in the price of a cotton shirt from $1.50 to $2.50 by saying to the customer that it was due to the cotton processing tax. Actually in that shirt there was about one pound of cotton, and the processing tax amounted to 4¼ cents on that pound of cotton.

At this point it is only fair that I should give credit to the 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 people who live in cities and larger towns of the nation for their understanding and their willingness to go along with the payment of even these small processing taxes, though they know full well that the proportion of the processing taxes on cotton goods and on food products paid for by city dwellers goes 100 per cent toward increasing the agricultural income of the farm dwellers of the land.

The last pillar of which I speak is that of the money of the country in the banks of the country. There are two simple facts.

First, the Federal Government is about to spend $1,000,000,000 as an immediate loan on the frozen or non-liquid assets of all banks closed since Jan. 1, 1933, giving a liberal appraisal to those assets. This money will be in the hands of the depositors as quickly as it is humanly possible to get it out.

Deposit Insurance Begins Jan. 1

Secondly, the government bank deposit insurance on all accounts up to $2500 goes into effect on Jan. 1. We are now engaged in seeing to it that on or before that date the banking capital structure will be built up by the Government to the point that the banks will be in sound condition when the insurance goes into effect.

Finally, I repeat what I have said on many occasions, that ever since last March the definite policy of the Government has been to restore commodity price levels.

The object has been the attainment of such a level as will enable agriculture and industry once more to give work to the unemployed.

It has been to make possible the payment of public and private debts more nearly at the price level at which they were incurred.

It has been gradually to restore a balance in the price structure so that farmers may exchange their products for the products of industry on a fairer exchange basis.

It has been and is also the purpose to prevent prices from rising beyond the point necessary to attain these ends. The permanent welfare and security of every class of our people ultimately depends on our attainment of these purposes.

Obviously, and because hundreds of different kinds of crops and industrial occupations in the huge territory that makes up this nation are involved, we cannot reach the goal in only a few months. We may take one year or two years or three years.

No one who considers the plain facts of our situation believes that commodity prices, especially agricultural prices, are high enough yet.

Putting Cart Before the Horse

Some people are putting the cart before the horse. They want a permanent revaluation of the dollar first. It is the Government's policy to restore the price level first. I would not know, and no one else could tell, just what the permanent valuation of the dollar will be. To guess at a permanent gold valuation now would certainly require later changes caused by later facts.

When we have restored the price level, we shall seek to establish and maintain a dollar which will not change its purchasing and debt-paying power during the succeeding generation. I said that in my message to the American delegation in London last July. And I say it now once more.

Because of conditions in this country and because of events beyond our control in other parts of the world, it becomes increasingly important to develop and apply the further measures which may be necessary from time to time to control the gold value of our own dollar at home.

Our dollar is now altogether too greatly influenced by the accidents of international trade, by the internal policies of other nations and by political disturbance in other continents.

Therefore, the United States must take firmly in its own hands the control of the gold value of our dollar. This is necessary in order to prevent dollar disturbances from swinging us away from our ultimate goal, namely, the continued recovery of our commodity prices.

Will Buy and Sell Gold

As a further effective means to this end, I am going to establish a government market for gold in the United States. Therefore, under the clearly defined authority of existing law, I am authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy gold newly mined in the United States at prices to be determined from time to time after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. Whenever necessary to the end in view, we shall also buy or sell gold in the world market.

My aim in taking this step is to establish and maintain continuous control.

This is a policy and not an expedient.

It is not to be used merely to offset a temporary fall in prices. We are thus continuing to move toward a managed currency.

You will recall the dire predictions made last spring by those who did not agree with our common policies of raising prices by direct means. What actually happened stood out in sharp contrast with those predictions. Government credit is high, prices have risen in part.

Doubtless, prophets of evil still exist in our midst. But government credit will be maintained and a sound currency will accompany a rise in the American commodity-price level.

I have told you tonight the story of our steady but sure work in building our common recovery. In my promises to you, both before and after March 4, I made two things plain—first, that I pledged no miracles, and, second, that I would do my best.

I thank you for your patience and your faith. Our troubles will not be over tomorrow, but we are on our way and we are headed in the right direction.

President's New Gold Policy Causes Stir Throughout World

(Continued from Page 1)

ounce, it would have legally recognized what is already a fact: that it takes one-third more dollars to buy the same quantity of gold. And, by legally recognizing that fact, the Government would presumably have "devalued" the dollar—reduced its gold content.

But this machinery is intended for the specified purpose of driving up commodity prices—probably to the 1926 price level. To get there it is figured that gold prices would have to be as high as $40 an ounce. For the Government to offer this sum would also cause and accompany a further decline of the dollar in world quotations.

Policy, Not an Expedient

At the present stage, and as far as the President goes, however, it is the fundamental of control rather than its immediate effects which is established.

"My aim in taking this step," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "is to establish and maintain continuous control. This is a policy and not an expedient. It is not to be used temporarily to offset the fall in prices. We are continuing to move toward a managed currency."

The President swung into his sweeping announcement of financial policy by admitting that farm prices are far too low. He declared that their restoration must precede any permanent revaluation of the dollar. In this respect, he turned his back on Wall Street and faced the farmers.

Those who urged early fixation of the dollar's value, he said, are putting the cart before the horse. He declared that the permanent value of the dollar could not be determined until prices have risen. To reverse this procedure would require later alteration.

Stable Dollar Eventually

Once the price level is restored, the President declared that policy will be shaped to maintain the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar during succeeding generations. Thus he returned to the commodity dollar theory enunciated to the American delegation at the London Economic Conference.

But before that goal is reached, internal prices and external steadiness of the dollar must be achieved. At this point, Mr. Roosevelt announced his method of controlling gold value of the dollar at home. American money, he declared, is today at the mercy of accidents of inter-nation trade, policies and political troubles of other countries.

Under the present uncertainty, the President apprehended that foreign influences on the dollar would swing the United States away from its ultimate goal—the continued recovery of commodity prices. His project for RFC purchase of a newly minted gold, combined with buying and selling operations in the world market, therefore, resembles a form of exchange control similar to the British.

There is no doubt that in such operations the RFC could control the external position of the dollar just as the Bank of England guides the pound. This, at least, is a preliminary to stability. But the effects of the internal buying policy on prices is much more doubtful.

President Roosevelt certainly establishes a bulwark against tidal waves against the dollar from abroad. His cutlined aim "to prevent dollar disturbances from swinging us away from our ultimate goal"—is therefore achieved without insuperable difficulty. For the rest, financial experts still see many problems involved.

Three-quarters of the President's speech was on quite a different plane. In his inimitable fashion, he told of progress under the recovery thrust. Though he admitted that benefits had not come to all equally, he declared that the nation gradually had received great strength. Some 4,000,000 men and women, he estimated, have found jobs.

Farmers Better Off

Farmers generally will in 1933, he figured, receive $400 for their products where they got $300 last year. In a direct answer to the discontented farm regions, he declared although the farm problem, "has been steadily getting worse for 20 years, during the last six months we have made more rapid progress than any nation has ever made in a like period of time."

And the entire national effort, its leader pledged, was to construct a temple of recovery, which, when completed, "will no longer be a temple of money changers or of beggars, but rather a temple dedicated to and maintained for a greater social justice, a greater welfare for America—the habitation of a sound economic life."

This idea of higher social justice again put forward by the President, epitomizes the intent of all the machinery which had been set up. It is, in his eyes, the only reason and ultimate justification of the revolutionary experiment involved in such measures as the gold-buying plan which he went on to explain.

President's Gold Policy Expected to Aid Mining

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's gold policy announced in Washington last night was greeted with general favor by officials and others in touch with the mining industry in the West.

Comment ranged from outright predictions of mining booms to more cautious assertions that a test of the government gold market policy should be awaited. The consensus was that a price in excess of the old domestic figure of $20.67 must be assured if the Treasury is to benefit.

Mr. Mack A. Skinner, superintendent of the United States Mint at Denver, forecast "the greatest revival of mining in this region in 20 to 25 years."

Mr. Jesse F. McDonald, president of the Colorado Metal Mining Association, expressed the opinion a Government market "probably will help the western mining industry." He said that judgment should be reserved, however, "until we see the plan in operation."

"The policy is certain to stimulate mining," said Mr. Peter J. Haggerty, superintendent of the United States Mint in San Francisco. He said that since the Government recently removed some restrictions and permitted sale of gold in the world market receipts at the mint had greatly increased. Daily receipts now never drop below 6000 ounces, he said, and on one day recently 23,800 ounces were received.

French Regard U. S. Plan As Virtual Stabilization

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's gold procedure was welcomed here today as virtual stabilization on a sound money basis, but his whole system was criticised in some quarters as an ineffectual attempt to lift it by its bootstraps.

"This really is a sort of stabilization," said a high financial authority. "It will be without effect on the franc, but it will affect sterling because both America and England will be utilising equalization procedures."

This authority was pleased at what he considered President Roosevelt's intention to reject inflation and stick to gold.

Leading economists were unwilling to be quoted in the absence of the exact text and were skeptical of the price-raising effects.

"An inflationary bubble broken," said one. He declared the American President's recovery plan "had nothing to do with raising prices, which have gone up as a part of the world movement."

Swing to Gold Policy Seen in League Circles

GENEVA, Oct. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's gold pronouncements generally were viewed in League of Nations circles today as a gradual move toward a stabilized currency.

League experts hesitated to interpret Mr. Roosevelt's speech on the basis of the abstracts received here, but they believed the United States was swinging to the gold policy hitherto observed by Great Britain.

These experts thought the President's move means that if there is a speculative or a bear raid against the dollar, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will step in to break it. If, however, the dollar shows a tendency to depreciate because of a rise in prices, these quarters believe that tendency would not be resisted.

The experts called attention to a statement of the gold delegation at the League's concerning prices as harmonizing with the Roosevelt program.

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Handicraft Helps Fill Leisure Time In Profitable Way

B. U. Coöperates in 'Hobby' That Gets Jobless Off Welfare Lists

Handicraft is playing a rescue rôle in this day of unemployment and increased leisure. It is saving the jobless from floundering in the sea of want. It is helping those with newly-acquired leisure to occupy their free hours with useful, profitable and entertaining hobbies.

Already unemployed men and women, instructed by the Fellowcrafters, Inc., have built their own ships on which to sail into the harbor of economic independence. This organization, with headquarters at 18 Beacon Street, is teaching these persons to help themselves, and, as a result many have deserted the ranks of unemployed and have crossed their names off welfare lists.

One Boston man, thrown out of work when his luxurious type of photography lost appeal in the shadow of economic recession, now supports his family by making clever articles of erinoid, a casein product, and teaching handicraft classes. It was his own idea to establish a class for unemployed persons. He now has 75 in his group.

Make More Than Before

In Framingham two married couples have abandoned the welfare list. They learned through the Fellowcrafters to make articles of amberol, an imitation amber, and have built up sizable business. In fact, they are making more money now than in their regular positions during prosperity.

In teaching unemployed handicraft work, the Fellowcrafters aim to show them how to make articles for which there is a demand. They conduct a research and sales service. They study individual problems. They develop new articles and designs. They search for quick-selling territory. They even help jobless to put their handiwork into retail stores.

Through this service they were able to place in the Boston Dog Show dog leads made by unemployed workers. More than 100 of these were sold at prices ranging from $1.25 to $1.45. They made such a hit with one of the show sponsors that he promised to put them in every dog exhibition he conducts—about 300 annually. Originally, these leads were made by blind persons who are taught free at the school. Demand for their product was so great that they were too busy to fill the dog show order, and it was given to the unemployed.

Benefits Spread Through Nation

To spread the benefits of this work to wider territory Bost \ University's department of social service is coöperating with the Fellowcrafters in training leaders. Together they are instructing social workers and students in handicraft work. These persons will spread into the nation's communities and advocate handicrafts as a means toward economic success. Instead of a few isolated cases of rescue, thousands of persons will cease to be public charges and will join the ranks of happy workers.

To this end, under Dr. Henry H. Meyer, dean of Boston University's school of religious education and social service, the social service department is offering handicraft leadership courses, open to students, social and church workers. The Fellowcrafters organized the courses and are supplying expert craftsmen to do the teaching. The Fellowcrafters are headed by Mr. Constantine Alexis Belash, Mr. Edward Twitchell Hall and Mr. H. F. Kazmier.

The down-town university pioneering in college handicraft instruction, has offered such courses for four years. This year, however, the Fellowcrafters reorganized along definite leadership lines.

Other Colleges Show Interest

As a result of its handicraft work, Boston University, Dean Meyer said, has noticed an increased demand for its social service graduates, who are employed to teach handicraft in camps, schools and the like. In addition, several other colleges have inquired about the work. Mr. Belash believes that before long most of the social service departments in major universities will include hadicraft leadership courses in their curricula.

The Fellowcrafters themselves do not confine their teaching to Boston University. Members of their staff of 31 teachers conduct classes in seven institutions. Individuals are instructed at the headquarters. Forty-five different crafts are available. They include braiding, artistic metal projects, woodworking, celluloid etching, leather working, marionettes, scale modeling, book binding, basketry, and linoleum block printing.

The teachers, all experts in their line, are always ready to conduct any group, whether it be a playground class for children, a gathering of unemployed or social workers seeking to widen their service by addition of handicraft knowledge.

The Fellowcrafters are seeking to be the center for new ideas, materials, methods and projects. They also are endeavoring to bring together leading hobby handicraft followers. Through them, it is felt, influential men will tell of the moral benefits from these leisure pastimes. Children occupied with such interesting work will be less liable to drift down the criminal trail. Grown-ups will find profit and pleasure in the work, it is believed.

Gideons to Distribute Bibles in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP) — A Gideon convention was held here Sunday to organize a Gideon camp and Bible-distributing staff in New York.

There has been no Gideon camp here in 15 years. The New York Bible Society, last year circulated 802,563 Bibles in English and 79 translations in the city.

Week-End Gardens Popular in Europe



Courtesy of Swedish State Railways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Workers' Spare-Time Gardens Near Stockholm

Now Come Hours of Leisure When People Can Do Things

(Continued from Page 1)

jobs, for the most part, continue to pay full wages. We have been taught how to work—or learned somehow. But we never have been taught very much how to live, outside of working hours. The schools, too, have left this out. We have wailed, "If I had time I would do thus and so . . ." But would we? Using spare time intelligently is an art. We lack experience. And because of this, thought and practice are needed before we can budget our increasing amounts of spare time with adequate results.

Shall We Be "Easy Marks"?

The question is serious. Are we to become mere spendthrifts, prodigals with our swiftly increasing wealth? Are we to be the unthinking pawns of organized commercial efforts to separate us from our money merely because, with useless time heavy around our necks, we are "easy marks"? Be sure that the liquor interests, for one, would lead the attack. Or are we going to realize that because of swift and unprecedented changes in our routine, fresh opportunities are on the threshold—opportunities to enrich our viewpoint, our daily living, and the outlook of the whole world; opportunities, however, that must be intelligently understood and grasped, if we would win them.

There are, of course, all sorts of ways of "investing leisure." For some, a portion of their spare time will be used, probably, to add to material income. But the word "invest" also has the meaning "to convert into some form of wealth other than money." And "wealth" comes from an old word meaning "weal, welfare, good." Mr. Jones and the elevator boy, Margaret and the bridge club, realizing the new leisure coming along, seek to budget their share of it intelligently. The old unthinking spendthrift ways will not do. With more to spend there is more to gain—and more to lose. Here are boundless possibilities for enriching one's background.

What are the means?

On both sides of the Atlantic are individuals and groups who have found the answer. They are delving deep into the joys of gardening, amateur dramatics, nature study, handicrafts, music, art, social service, adult education—and more.

Digging in the Ground

Take gardening.

If you've ever stuck into the ground an unpromising looking seed, tended it, watered it, seen the miracle of tiny sprout pushing up the earth, watched it unfurl stem and leaves, sturdiness, delicacy and height, until at last it lifts a lovely cluster of flowers blue as the water in a Cornish cove or pink as a summer afterglow—if you ever have done this, you don't need to be urged to invest some of your spare time in the thrill of gardening.

And if you have never done it—then increased leisure holds a new joy in store for you.

"Fixing up the place" may be just another form of hard work. Again, it may be a means of expressing oneself, one's innate love of beauty and need for working with and bringing about beautiful things. But to make a real investment in leisure out of it, one needs to do much of the studying out, planning, and actual gardening oneself.

To have more than a nodding acquaintance with a friend, one must be understanding, and of service, even if that friend be a blue delphinium—or a head of cabbage.

It is amazing what one can learn about flowers, vegetables, and design, by poring over the nursery catalogues from season to season, going to visit free flower shows and gardens that hold "open house," and experimenting inexpensively in flower beds and vegetable plots.

We know of a man who has become quite an authority through this kind of self-teaching. And oh, the fun he has! For gardening—or anything else for that matter—to be a real investment in leisure, must remain plenty of fun, something to be interested in and enthusiastic about, no matter how much work one is intrigued to put into it.

You Can Garden in a Pot

Of course, there are plenty of people who have no "little place" to fix up. Apartment house dwellers. Those living in rooms. Yes, but there are window boxes, indoors and out, "plant windows," terrariums, and "undersea" gardens in which goldfish or decorative "tropicals" may live.

One family in an apartment high above the city, "landscaped" their sunroom, with window boxes, hanging plants, small trees in tubs, and actually a rock garden and pool. From their reports the study and the fun were endless.

A woman whose home in winter proved too dry in which to raise from seed the flowers she particularly liked, invented and, with the help of a local carpenter, worked out a small greenhouse in one of her windows, in which she maintained the growing conditions she desired. There, on glass shelves, she has a "garden." The possibilities of plant corners, too, are endless—but the interest comes in raising plants oneself, not simply designing a corner and stocking it at intervals with potted plants from a florist. One enthusiast raised cyclamen from seed, another has slipped gardenias—both becoming authorities in their fields.

Go to any sizable flower show these days, and tune in on another and equally fascinating indoor garden pursuit — raising miniature plants and flowers in a terrarium. Lacking a real terrarium, an empty aquarium with a top will do. In it one may grow anything from a diminutive woodland scene to a bit of tropical jungle, depending on time, interest, and consequent study and skill. Climatic conditions within the terrarium must be made and kept right, of course.

A Vermont Trail

One of these lately seen was a reproduction of a bit of the Long Trail of Vermont. Stones, contour, foliage, trail, were all there. A beautiful thing. Once done and kept in shape it needs less time, so another kind can be made. This reminds one, too, of the ever popular dish gardens—an art in themselves—adapted from the miniature landscapes of the Japanese.

Raising tropical fish used to be a rich man's hobby, but today "tropicals" can be purchased for modest sums in chain variety stores. One may "dive" as deeply into the subject as one desires—a balanced aquarium can be fairly easily attained and that can be almost all there is to it, if preferred. But once one gets started, the avenues of interest are endless. Underwater plants are a study in themselves. The variety and habits of the beautiful tropical fish another. Real undersea life is written up in encyclopedias, nature magazines, articles and books. The setting of the aquarium in one's home, artificial lighting and other matters are also part of the fun.

One of the most delightful sides of gardening, whether indoors or out, is the immediate adoption of the amateur into that vast fraternity of garden makers—an enthusiastic host that hand-in-hand would probably reach around the globe and join all nations by a magic circle. How quickly they find one another, these amateur gardeners. And they never lack for conversation—from new roses to corn borers. Nor is there ever time enough to enable them to exchange experiences to their mutual satisfaction. Nationality makes no difference. The common interest makes instant contact. The difference in experiences enhances it.

The garden club movement began in both the United States and Great Britain with people of leisure, and for many years the clubs were almost exclusively organizations of the wealthy. Of recent times, however, unobtrusive little clubs have taken form, many of them joining the federated organization.

One Can Find an Outlet

Small towns throughout the United States are likely to have these active clubs, and much good to the members and to the town has come from them. Their flower shows are held in community halls, libraries, public schools—shows made up entirely of amateur exhibits and educative in many ways to exhibitors and guests. School garden movements are often sponsored by these town clubs.

In Cleveland, where the entire garden club is made up of a federation of small local or special clubs, one group took on the beautifying of school grounds and helping the children of poorer districts to have and enjoy gardens. Another, a "window box garden club," took over a civic beautification project in main and branch libraries, settlement houses and other public or semipublic places.

A garden club in Waban, Mass., has no dues at all. Its aim is to attract and include all who love gardening. Its latest activity, at this writing, was an "open house" in one of the member gardens, with special exhibits resulting from a study of garden lighting as an art. Members of all garden clubs are likely to take up study, during the winter, of special interests, such as landscape design, arrangement of flowers, principles of conservation. In the United States many garden clubs have carried through effective projects in roadside planting, or become "a second line of defense," as one club recently put it, to the national conservation and forestry programs.

The clubs are not all women, although up to now women have formed the predominant membership. Clubs of the future probably will be better balanced, for as men get more time, they can get together for organized hobnobs in this field of their delight.

For Men Only

A group of Chicago business men who are inveterate garden hobnobbers a few years ago expressed their opinion of overfeminized garden clubs, by organizing a men's garden club. This group met regularly at luncheon to continue the back-fence conversations of their suburban evenings. It has proved a successful pioneer.

If one could tune into the hearts of people generally, one would be captured by the longing for beauty that is there. "A garden" is often, for the individual, a precious dream, a dearest treasure. Those who have never gardened, or who have gardened only in years gone by, read about them and live in them this way. City people to whom even a balcony garden or a few plants on a bleak sun-drenched roof seems impossible, will pause before a flower stall on the street corner and bear home a few blossoms, holding close the promise of loveliness there.

Something about a garden, however small, and whether outdoors or in, brings out in those who tend it and love it, qualities that are fine, generous, tender, lovable. As an investment in leisure it pays big dividends in joy, in interest, in refining character.

Princeton Observes 187th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23—A day big in historical significance was quietly observed here yesterday, when the 187th anniversary of the founding of the College of New Jersey—now Princeton University—rolled around.

On Oct. 22, 1746, Acting Gov. John Hamilton of New Jersey granted to a group of Presbyterian colonists a charter for an institution of learning, to be situated at Elizabethtown. Various difficulties arose, including the loss of the charter, but on Nov. 9, 1748, the first commencement was finally held, under a new charter, which is now preserved in Nassau Hall, and was last used at the inauguration of Dr. Harold Willis Dodd as president of the university last June. The college, fourth oldest in the United States, moved from Newark to Princeton in 1756.

The later history reveals Oct. 22 as an important date in the growth of the university.

In 1783, Congress, meeing in Nassau Hall, receiving Peter Van Berckel as the first foreign minister accredited to the young Republic. In 1860, the day saw the first Princeton major sport game, when Princeton played a 42-42 tie with the Orange Club Baseball Team. It was preceded in America only by the Amherst-Williams game of July 1, 1859.

Law Academy Admits First Women Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—Portia herself has now come to judgment, and no Daniel will be required, it seems, according to the recent decision of the Law Academy of this city, which has just broken tradition of 150 years and admitted two young women to its ranks.

Never since its organization in 1783 has the Academy had a woman member, although in 1931 three young women put forth a strong petition which was voted down two to one.

Miss Josephine Lippi, one of the two women, just admitted, was one of the three who petitioned the Academy in 1931. She is a graduate of Wells College, and of Temple University Law School, class of 1933. The other woman member is Miss Sylvia E. Detwiler, who is now completing her law course at Temple University.

Relicis Given to France

NICE, France (AP)—The maps that Napoleon Bonaparte used in planning his battles, and his private library, sumptuously bound in red morocco, have been presented to the French Government by Mr. and Mrs. John Jaffe, two British residents of Nice. Hearing that the relics were to be placed on sale in Berlin by a descendant of the Empress Marie-Louise, Mr. and Mrs. Jaffe bought them for France.

Army of Jobless Cut by 3,600,000, Labor Head Says

Green Advocates Further Shortening of Hours to Care for Remainder

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The enormous army of the unemployed in this country has been reduced by some 3,600,000 since the upturn began last April, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced today.

While estimating that 1,700,000 of these found jobs in August and September as a result of President Roosevelt's recovery program and that in September the gain was the largest of any month since the Administration took office, Mr. Green reminded that there are still 10,089,000 unemployed.

The federation's figures showed that 433,000 went back to work in April; 360,000 in May; 692,000 in June; 411,000 in July; 833,000 in August, and 871,000 in September. The September increase, Mr. Green described as especially significant because it was accomplished in the face of an 11 per cent decrease in production.

The achievements of the past two months, the labor leader said, "are striking proof of the results of the shortening work hours. In the two months of the President's reëmployment program," he said, "when men were put to work by shortening work hours, unemployment was reduced at the rate of 850,000 a month. This achievement is all the more striking because it was accomplished while industry declined 11 per cent."

The American workers' buying power has increased 30.7 per cent from March to September, according to Mr. Green's estimate. When increased living costs are taken into consideration, the rise in workers' effective buying power is set at 20.5 per cent since March.

A further shortening of hours was demanded by the federation chief as the only possible way of putting the remaining unemployed back to work. "Winter is just ahead," he said. "Most of the effect of the reëmployment program has already been felt. What are we to do for these 10,089,000 unemployed in the coming months? The only way we can possibly put them to work is by a further shortening of hours."

National W. C. T. U. Plans New Battle To Defeat Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 23—"Political defeats do not mean defeats of the principle for which we have been fighting; we have lost many battles but we do not intend to lose the fight against the liquor traffic."

This was the reply made today by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. C. T. U. to press reports that the veteran temperance organization has given up its struggle for reform. White Ribboners, said Mrs. Boole, returning from a number of state conventions, appear to be just getting ready for a greater fight against liquor than ever before.

"The W. C. T. U. will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary November, 1934 at Cleveland, where it was organized," she continued. "It was in existence long before prohibition. In addition to our fight against liquor the W. C. T. U. has been a factor in the fight for equal rights for women; for better working conditions for women and labor generally; it was ridiculed for its stand for an eight-hour day and other social and economic betterments which have since been regularly accepted by the American people.

"We have a new program of education against the use of liquor which we intend to push with all our vigor; there is no truth in the idea that we have quit."

First Funds Allotted To Jobless Teachers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The first grants from the federal relief administration, earmarked for unemployed school teachers, were allotted Oct. 20.

A sum of $50,000 went to Oklahoma and $25,000 to Pennsylvania to provide school teaching jobs for hundreds of members of the profession who are on relief. Sums have already been spent for this purpose in a number of states but they have heretofore been taken out of the regular relief allottment.

No figures are available to show the number of teachers whose salaries are being paid by the Government, but Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, says the demand is much larger than was anticipated. Miss Hilda Smith, expert in the workers' summer school movement, has just come to the Administration to take charge of the organization of adult education classes whose teachers are to be paid from relief funds.

Old Ironsides Glories In Pomp of Century Ago

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Oct. 23 (AP)—For 40 minutes Oct. 21 "Old Ironsides," the frigate Constitution, knew the pomp and guory that was hers more than a century ago.

From her main mast, 188 feet above the water line, the highest truck and ship's mast in the world, waved the four-starred flag of the Admiral of the United States fleet. Her historic weather-beaten decks received Admiral David Foote Sellers, Commander-in-Chief, for his first inspection visit since he was assigned to the navy's high command. It was the old vessel's one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary, for on Oct. 21, 1797, the Constitution was launched in Hartt's shipyards at Boston.

Liquor Report Centers Attack On Trade's Appetite for Profit

'Throttle Grip' of Alcohol Interests Under License Pointed Out to Youth—Final Installment of Rockefeller Study Sets Moderation Ideal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—To curb the liquor trade's appetite for profits must be the main objective of any plan of liquor control which aims to bring about a régime of moderation, according to the final installment of a report of the commission named by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., to study alcoholic beverage control. This commission was composed of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott. Their complete report will be issued in book form tomorrow under the title "Toward Liquor Control."

The authors of the report, in today's release, warn that the temper of public opinion will not again brook the "throttle grip" of the alcohol interests which existed before prohibition.

The installment follows in part:

The thoughtful people of this country view with legitimate apprehension any new attempt at liquor regulation. After a 13-year trial of national prohibition, the pendulum has swung violently toward toleration. The influence of this new attitude is bound to affect the legislation in each of the 48 states.

But toleration, unless rigidly guarded, means the inevitable return of evils which those of us whose memories run back a quarter of a century do not like to think of. It was only 20 years ago that the saloon, backed by the brewers and the distillers, had a throttle grip on local and state governments alike, a grip which it maintained by systematic corruption.

Evils Before Prohibition

As late as 1915 the organized liquor traffic tried to blacklist 49 American firms, including railroads and manufacturing concerns, which in the interests of efficiency had forbidden their employees the use of intoxicants while on duty.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the liquor business, as it was organized before prohibition, stood for everything that decency was opposed to and fought everything that decency desired. That there were individuals here and there in both the retail and wholesale business who were respectable citizens must, of course, be admitted.

The younger generation, perhaps, has no vivid recollection of this old régime, but the older generation remembers it; and the warning we would pass to those who must handle the responsibility in the future is based on memories of a nation fighting for temperate standards against a lawless trade.

Basis of Conclusions

It is because we realize so keenly the possibilities involved in the present swing toward toleration that we have come to the conclusions embodied in this report. We do not favor the license system, because it seems to us inadequate to control the abuses of strong alcoholic beverages. It does not stop the gap from which most of the evils flow.

We are not impressed with the possibilities of state-wide bone-dry prohibition, not because in theory it is too drastic, but because in practice it does not work. Restrictive laws which cannot be enforced achieve success only on paper. More than that, they defeat their fundamental purpose.

Our recommendation in regard to the liberalization of the control of light beers and wines may seem to some too extreme a concession to wet sentiment. Without this degree of liberalization, however, we are convinced that there is no escape from the bootlegger and but little hope for real temperance.

On the other hand, our recommendation in regard to state control of the sale of stronger alcoholic beverages may appear to some too bold and idealistic an experiment in governmental operation.

We firmly believe, however, that any system of control which does not attack the private profit motive in the sale of spirits is merely touching the problem at its fringe. Unless we eliminate the incentive behind the stimulation of sale, we have not dug to the root of the difficulty; and the weeds of abuse will thrive no matter how we hack at the tops.

Need of Research Emphasized

Foreshadowing the possibility that the legalized sale of alcohol in the United States, under proper control, may mark "the beginning of real temperance," an installment of the report made public yesterday discusses the need for well-organized research properly correlated with temperance education.

The installment follows in part:

Law and education are twin pillars of the social order. In respect to most human problems the hope of the future lies in laws soundly conceived and well administered, and in an educational process rooted in self-discipline and self-control.

What is needed in this country is a national ideal, a public will, a deep desire to eradicate the evils of alcoholic excess.

Factors in New Approach

If any program of education is to be developed, it seems to us that there are a few principles that require emphasis:

1. The need of reseach is paramount. We must have the facts about the effects of alcohol on the human system, facts which scientists of accepted standing can support.

2. Not only do we need research so that facts can displace opinion and superstition, but we need clear, unprejudiced dissemination of facts. This requires a tolerant spirit, and tolerance in education is perhaps difficult to achieve. But it is distinctly within the range of possibility to promote understanding of facts to a point where common knowledge supports a steadily improving national ideal.

3. Whatever line temperance instruction may take, its chief emphasis, if it is to capture this younger generation, should be on life and health and not on disease and death. The necessity of keeping fit for work and sport is a far more effective appeal than moral homilies. Our young people cannot be browbeaten into righteousness or frightened into good behavior.

If systematic temperance education is to be truly effective, it must be pushed beyond the limits of the school room.

It is possible that a new society for temperance, set up perhaps on a national basis and divorced from old groups and methods that have outlived their usefulness, might be of genuine service.

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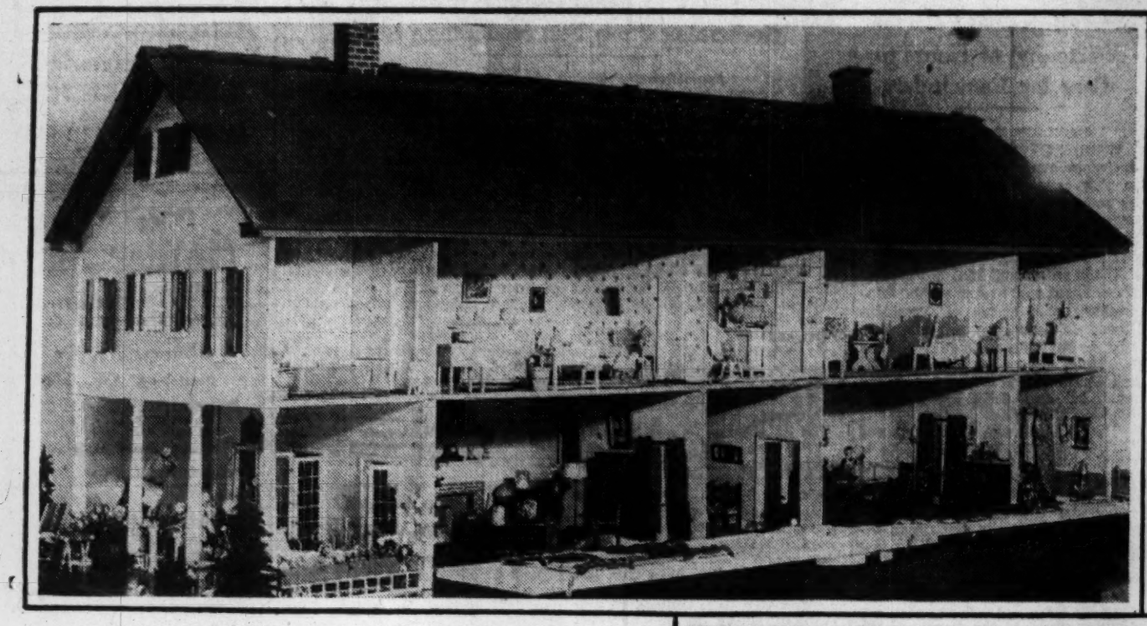
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The Children's Page





By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Doll House That Took Ten Years to Complete



Here is a really beautiful house—just the one you would want your most beloved dolls to live in. It is made to resemble a colonial white clapboard house, and is seven feet long, three feet wide and three feet high. Maybe you live in one that looks just like it, or perhaps you have seen houses in your town that look the same.

In this doll house are 14 rooms all furnished with the tiniest of furniture. On the first floor is a living room two feet square, a dining room, breakfast room, laundry, pantry, kitchen, office and hall. These are all furnished in colonial style. Upstairs there are five bedrooms, a hall, a play room and five bathrooms.

One of the most interesting features of this doll house are the electric lights—and they will light, too. Small table lamps, chandeliers, and bracket lights on the wall are all ready to be put to use.

The owner, Miss Mary P. Burchfield, a summer resident in Paris Hill, Maine, took 10 years to complete the house. The furniture she collected from all over the country. She made all the curtains, draperies and bedspreads. The cost of the house and its furnishings was $600.

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IT WAS a cool night, with that kind of coolness that belongs to October. Everybody in the town where Little Cat lived was asleep, and so was Little Cat in his basket behind the kitchen stove. In the hall old Grandfather Clock, who never went to sleep unless he had not been wound up, talked to himself:

"Tick-tock! Tick-tock!
Tick-tock! Just so
The seconds walk
In endless row.

"Tick-tock! They pass,
As countless they
As blades of grass
On summer day.

"Tick-tock! Tick-tock!
I move them on—
Tick-tock!—no block
From dawn to dawn.

"Tick-tock! They come.
Tick-tock! They go.
Where to or from
I do not know.

"Tick-tock! Tick-tock!
Tick-tock!—"

In some houses there might also have been the sound of a mouse gnawing or running about. But in the house where Little Cat lived there were no mice. It was not that Little Cat disliked mice himself. But he knew that the family had a prejudice against the cunning creatures, and so, whenever a mouse gnawed a hole and got into the house, Little Cat just took that mouse by the ear and led him back to the hole, and told him to go away. On such occasions Little Cat could be very severe, and so the mouse never came back.

So Grandfather Clock talked to himself, and Little Cat slept in his basket behind the kitchen stove. It was a bright, moonlit night, and if Cook had been up and about she would hardly have needed to turn on the electric light. But time was passing as usual, and presently Grandfather Clock made a kind of whirring noise, as if he was clearing his throat, and told anybody who might be listening that it was 12 o'clock. Nobody heard him but Little Cat, who uncurled himself in his basket, and sat up, and yawned, and stretched himself, and got out of his basket.

"Thank you, Grandfather Clock, thank you," said Little Cat. "These coolish nights do tempt a fellow to sleep longer. But this is too beautiful a night to waste in sleep like a human being. One should be up and about, up and about."

So he washed his face with his paws, combed his whiskers with his claws, stood on his head six times for exercise, got his little cane out of the basket, and let himself out of the house. Outdoors the full moon made everything as bright as it had made the kitchen.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat, leaning on his cane and looking up at the moon. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

Then he walked briskly to the gate, stepping on his hind legs and tapping the gravel walk with his cane like a little gentleman. And there he turned to the right and went briskly on to the Smithses' house, where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard. Dog Wow had a very hospitable house, for the front door was always open, and that was because Dog Wow's house hadn't any front door, but only a place where a door would have been if he had had one.

Dog Wow sat in this place, with his Derby hat on the back of his head so that he could enjoy looking at the moon. When he saw Little Cat he raised his left front paw to the brim of his derby.

The Moon in the Brook

"I thought you'd be along soon, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "What a night! What a night! And this autumnal coolness in the air! It exhilarates me. And the moon! So round! So brilliant! But you can't persuade me that any cow ever jumped over it."

"I am not trying to persuade you, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, saluting Dog Wow with his cane. "Nor that any cat ever really played 'Hey-diddle-diddle' on a fiddle. But it is an amusing bit of imagination. Where shall we go to walk?"

"To the brook, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "there will be another moon in the water which will be pretty to look at. And for the sake of variety let us walk on the other side of the street."

"After we have looked cautiously up and down for automobiles, Dog Wow," said Little Cat.

"At this time of day, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "there will be no automobiles. It will be safe to cross anywhere."

"That is true, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "But it is a good habit to look."

So they cautiously crossed the road and walked briskly along Milkweed Avenue, which was the thoroughfare on which Little Cat and Dog Wow lived, till they came to Daisy Street, which leads to the post office and the grocery store. When they had cautiously crossed Daisy Street they kept on along Milkweed Avenue, Little Cat walking on his hind legs like a little gentleman and Dog Wow on all fours so that they could converse more conveniently. When, as now and then happened, Dog Wow walked on his hind legs with his front paws crossed behind his back he was so tall that Little Cat had to shout.

"I like the moon, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Yes, sir, I like the moon almost as well as a bone."

"I shall never be able to understand your extreme liking for a bone, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "But I am one with you in your liking for the moon."

"I think that's because there's a man in it, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Such a cheerful fellow! He always looks to me as if he would like to give me a bone."

"I see something now that looks like a bone, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Just ahead on the sidewalk."

"That isn't a bone, Little Cat," sadi Dog Wow. "It's a clothespin."

Thus amiably conversing, as people do when they are out for a walk, Little Cat and Dog Wow passed the clothespin. But before they had gone very far they came upon another, and then two clothespins lying together.

Dog Wow Is Puzzled

"This is very odd, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Who can have been throwing away clothespins?"

"Nobody has been throwing away clothespins, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Somebody has been losing clothespins. They are useful objects, and these clothespins are quite new. It needs little thought to conclude that they were being carried in a paper bag, and that one of them worked its way through and made a hole."

"What a quick intelligence you have, Little Cat!" said Dog Wow, wagging his tail with admiration, "I take off my hat to you. I might have thought of that myself, but it would have taken me a much longer time."

"Other clothespins then fell out, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "But who would have needed so many new clothespins all at once?"

"A new family has come into the neighborhood, Little Cat," said Dog Wow after some thought. "I saw them moving in only this morning. Their house is not far away. Perhaps when they left their former residence they forgot the clothespins."

"Is there a child, Dog Wow?" asked Little Cat.

"There is, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "A chubby little boy. Or perhaps a chubby little girl. They look so much alike nowadays."

"Then I see how it was, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "They left the clothespins behind. And then they sent this chubby little child, boy or girl as the case may be, to the grocery store for a bag of clothespins. And as the little one was returning, he or she lost these clothespins through a hole in the bag."

"It was late in the afternoon, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "There was no time to send the child back for more clothespins. Otherwise the child would have seen these clothespins and picked them up. You see, I can think too."

"So you can, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "I hope the mother did not blame the dear child."

"I think not, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I saw the mother and she gave me a bone."

"We must help that dear child, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "We must collect these lost clothespins."

"And put them in a neat pile on the doorstep, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Let us go back and find where he or she lost the first clothespin."

So they turned about and went back along Milkweed Avenue, and along Daisy Street till they were quite sure that the first clothespin had dropped out of the bag near the corner of Milkweed Avenue and Daisy Street.

"There it is, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "So here is where we start."

"I will leave my cane here at the corner, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "and get it again as we come back. Then I can carry a clothespin in my front paws, and you can carry several in your month. Of course I shall be slower than you, but one clothespin at a time will be some help."

"We will work faster, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "if I pick them up as we go along until my mouth is full, and then you take the next clothespin."

So Dog Wow began picking up clothespins. When his mouth was full he ran on ahead. Little Cat came behind, walking on his hind legs like a little gentleman and carrying the next clothespin on his front legs. When Dog Wow got to the house where the new family lived he dropped them on the front step, and waited till Little Cat came up with his clothespin so that he could show Little Cat where to put it. It was quite quick work, for the house was not very far off and Dog Wow could carry three clothespins in his mouth at once. By the time Little Cat had brought two clothespins Dog Wow had picked up all the others they could find. Then Dog Wow sat down and rested and wagged his tail while Little Cat arranged the clothespins in a neat pile.

"There we are, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and making life brighter and happier tomorrow for a chubby little boy or girl who has lost some of the clothespins he or she was sent to buy at the grocery store. What fun! What fun!"

Jeanie and the Careful Elephant

"MONICA," said her aunt, "if you would like to go to the circus, just run up stairs and get ready." Monica ran up stairs as fast as she could. She brushed her hair, changed her dress and found a clean handkerchief. Then she had to decide which of her dolls should go with her, the new one or the oldest one. The new one was pretty, but she didn't want the oldest to feel neglected. Suddenly she noticed Jeanie, the betwixt-and-between doll. Jeanie hadn't been anywhere for ever so long.

Monica brushed her hair and found a clean dress for her, and then they were both ready.

It was a wonderful circus. There were two clowns, and performing dogs and horses. A lovely lady, in a fluffy dress danced on a tight rope high above their heads.

At last Jamuna, the elephant, came in. Monica was sitting in one on the front seats. She leaned forward to see better and Jeanie, who was sitting on her knee, overbalanced and fell right into the ring in front of the elephant.

"Oh Jeanie, Jeanie! Oh, what shall I do!" cried Monica.

Jamuna had seen something fall, just on the spot where she was going to put her left foot. "Now what's that?" she wondered, and put down her trunk to investigate.

Monica jumped up and held out her arms.

"Please give her back to me," she cried. At any other time she would have been frightened at being so close to the elephant, but now she could think of nothing but her beloved doll.

For a moment Jamuna hesitated, then she lifted Jeanie in her trunk and put her into Monica's arms.

"Oh thank you!" said Monica.

When the circus was over they went to see the animals and took a big bag of apples for Jamuna. She was so pleased she trumpeted with delight.

"I'm glad she liked them," said Monica, "for think what would have happened to Jeanie if Jamuna had not been a careful elephant."

The Mail Bag

Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am just 10 years old and I would like to have some pen friends in strange countries. I am a stamp collector and would like to exchange stamps.

I live just under Table Mountain. It is very high and has a flat top like a table. When the southeast wind blows, a big cloud flows over it. It is called the tablecloth.

Hoping that someone will write.

Fransie R.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Editor:

I have been wanting to write a letter to the Monitor, as I am enjoying the beautiful stories you have on the Children's Page. There are two stories I love best. They are "Fifty-Fifty Adventures" and "Marigold in Godmother's House." I have a little pet dog. We called him Judge because he is a big pup for his age. He is only four months old. He never cares to take his bath. I enjoy attending a Christian Science Sunday school. Juanita F.

[We are glad that you liked "Fifty-Fifty Adventures" so much, Juanita. That story is finished now, but there will be another Marigold story quite soon.—Ed.]

The following boys and girls would like to receive letters:

Barbara Jeanne E. (9), Denver, Colorado—From Holland. Collects stamps.

Jean A. (10), South Portland, Maine.—From Europe, Asia or Africa. Interested in scrapbooks.

Nancy C. G. (11), Downers Grove, Illinois.—From Chinese girls of her age.

Peter M. (10). Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia—From all over the world.

[The International Alphabet (B) will appear next week.]



Do You Remember the Story of the Three Bears?

When the three bears came home, the Big Bear found his porridge had been tasted; the Middle-Sized Bear found that some of his had disappeared; while the Little Bear could only cry: "Boo—hoo—hoo, somebody has eaten up *all* my porridge!"

Extra taxes on food stores would affect people in about the same way as the meddling with their porridge affected the three bears. Those with large incomes would scarcely notice the increase in food prices sure to follow such additional taxation; those with medium incomes would be somewhat disturbed; while those with small incomes, that is the majority of the American people today, could only cry: "Boo—hoo—hoo" when they found their food supply cut down and, in some cases, their dishes empty.

Any tax which tends to lower the American standard of living is dangerous. Remember that when food stores are taxed, a direct tax is levied on the health and happiness of the whole American people.

The Great **ATLANTIC & PACIFIC** Tea Co.

The Home Forum

Kiwassa—Wilderness Gem

THAT it was no idle fancy which led the Indians to characterize a beautiful woodland lake as the "Smile of the Great Spirit," I have long been convinced. And this conviction has been confirmed after a week's sojourn by Kiwassa, one of the most entrancing of the Adirondack's wonderland of mountain, forest and aquatic beauty. At the approach of autumn, when the summer chorus has, for the most part, moved southward and the floral display faded, then it is that Nature puts on her gayest dress as though to hold her admirers when the charm of the early season no longer lures them.

How marvelous the transformation! And, withal, how silently wrought! For several nights, at mid-September, when the sky was clear and the stars a-twinkle, that magical colorist, Jack Frost, gently touched the forest with his cool breath and tints and tones of color of great variety have appeared along the lake shore, where formerly had been a mass of green of many shades. Here and there, on hillside and mountain slope, maple and beech, ash and birch are putting on costumes that rival in brilliancy the dress of a harlequin. Joseph's coat could have scarcely displayed a greater variety or more vividness of color. Yet day by day, as the frosty nights are succeeded by sunny days, the hues intensify. And while as yet only patches of red and yellow, of purple and lavender have appeared, yet the display foretells with accuracy the brilliant panorama which will presently appear when all the forest is ablaze with autumnal glory.

Our comfortable cottage stands on the north shore of Lake Kiwassa. It bears the euphonious name of Tahoma, an Indian word which signifies "nearest to heaven" an apt meaning, for we have found here both peace and recreation.

Across the lake to the south and directly in front lift the graceful slopes of Ampersand Mountain, crowned by a tower where vigilant watch is kept by day and night, for forest fires. This was Van Dyke's favorite mountain; and he assures us in "Little Rivers" that while he has climbed many of the Adirondacks, Whiteface and lofty Marcy among others, yet the view from Ampersand for its extent and wildness surpasses all others.

Kiwassa is of modest proportions, scarcely more than a mile and a half in length and half that in breadth. At the far end lies a rocky islet, crowned with graceful white birches (lady trees) interspersed with pines and spruces. Here discriminating wood-lovers have chosen their camp site and blue smoke curling upward among the trees bespeaks their presence; evidently they await the appearance of Autumn's compelling panorama. The shores of the lake are rockbound, but wooded to the water's edge. The trees are of the same varieties found in the lake country of Maine—fir, spruce, white pine, cedar, birch, both white and yellow, ash, wild cherry, rock maple, oak and beech.

* * *

Under direction of the Conservation Department of the State of New York, quantities of red and white pines have been planted, some of which have now grown to sizable trees. A few days ago, on a trip to Upper Saranac Lake, we visited a nursery containing twenty million pines and other millions of white spruces, all destined to grace and beautify the region. While I have known something of the wise policy of conservation that was being carried on by the Empire State, yet its full extent and meaning are only now revealed to me. For example, the shores of a beautiful lake near Upper Saranac have been converted into a veritable campers' paradise. Here, amid a forest of white birches, ideal camp sites have been established, so attractive that during the season thousands avail themselves of the opportunity to live for a time in the open. At points of vantage, fish hatcheries have been located, from which yearly hundreds of thousands, possibly millions of young trout, bass, and salmon are taken to stock the lakes and streams of the region.

And these by no means include all the enterprises carried on by a generous State, awake to its possibilities of providing recreation for this and future generations. Yesterday we visited the bob-run, ski-jump and arena provided by a union of local enterprise and State aid to accommodate the Olympic winter games of 1932. Here came daring sportsmen from European countries where winter brings ice and snow, to contend for supremacy in sports which to the uninitiated seem little less than breath-taking, if not highly hazardous. To be hurtled down a mountainside through a trough bedded with packed snow and ice, around curves so abrupt that banks twenty feet high are necessary to keep the bob-sled from smashing into the forest—a distance of a mile and a half in a minute and a half—this seems to me to test the limit of one's love for sporting adventure, the very acme of daring. And the ski-jump! Imagine a course so steep that the jumper is hurled through the air two hundred feet to land on an incline packed with snow and so steep and slippery that climbing it is an impossibility.

* * *

With all the charm of lake and stream, of mountain and forest, I found my emotions most deeply stirred by a visit to a rambling old farmhouse set on a plateau overlooking a secluded valley, a few miles below famous Lake Placid The spot was one of rural peace From a graceful flag pole floated the Stars and Stripes, gently stirred by the autumn breeze. In the yard within a small plot, inclosed by a fence of iron paling, rests a huge flat-topped boulder, bearing a bronze tablet. In front of the boulder rises a low mound at one end of which is a headstone roughly encased in a wooden frame inclosing a pane of glass, ostensibly to protect it from the weather. The tablet on the boulder bears in bas-relief the portrait of a man with a high forehead surmounted by a shock of hair and face adorned by a long heavy beard of a style worn at the middle of the last century. The legend on the tablet informs us that here lies the body of John Brown. Then follows a brief history of the man, with a list of those who perished with him in his sadly conceived adventure. On the headstone are the names of his ancestors. Inside the old farmhouse are personal relics, a wheel from Brown's ox-cart, a note for two dollars given by him, portraits, and other personal mementos.

From his birthplace in Connecticut, Brown came here to follow the life of a farmer in what was then a remote and primitive region. Here was conceived and cherished a hatred for human slavery so intense that it stirred him to violent and untimely action. In the late fifties, he went to Kansas, then in the throes of anti-slavery agitation, which at Osawatomie resulted in serious conflict. This was followed by the tragic adventure at Harper's Ferry where in 1859, he and many of his followers came to an untimely end.

On this humble farm lived a man whose name, three-quarters of a century ago, was uttered with anathema by millions. Today come thousands who stand in awe as they contemplate his high purpose which, noble in its inception, yet was so mistakenly carried out. I returned to my lakeside cottage with deep thoughts upon the strange drama of human existence, which can present such contradictory scenes as began at Harper's Ferry and ended at Appomattox.

* * *

When a lad of ten, there came to my hands a book which thrilled me with the lore of this region. "Murray's Adventures in the Adirondacks" stirred many to visit the lakes, mountains and forests which this preacher-sportsman so graphically described. My desire conceived so long ago to visit this wonderland has now, in a measure, been satisfied, although under widely different conditions than those Murray experienced. For days on end we have motored about the country over excellent highways and threaded its waterways, viewing such delightful scenes as are found only in a region possessed of great natural beauty. One can scarcely refrain from drawing comparisons. Yet how futile! I recall a gorge in the Blue Mountains of Australia, where charm of color and grandeur of cliff seem scarcely less inspiring than the beetling walls of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; the Jungfrau, aglow with the evening light; Scotch mountains clad in purple heather; sunrise from Mt. Pilatus; the Plain of Esdraelon from Mt. Tabor; the Golden Horn at sunset; mountains at the back of Honolulu, screened in sunshine-mist; the glow of springtime in Porto Rico; sunset over Mt. Olympus seen from the Parthenon; famous Fuji, pride of the Japanese heart, rising through the mists of evening; the stark white of the Fairweather Range towering above the Alaskan seas—how futile, how useless, to proclaim any one place or any natural object as excelling all others in charm of appeal! The personal factor and point of view play a large part in assessing natural beauty. But, in my mental gallery of entrancing scenes, the Adirondacks will always have a prominent place.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.

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"They" Have Returned

"They" have returned. They proclaimed it over the garden wall, shouting my name, wrongly pronounced, to my neighbors, and announcing that they were coming to see me very soon—in fact, at once.

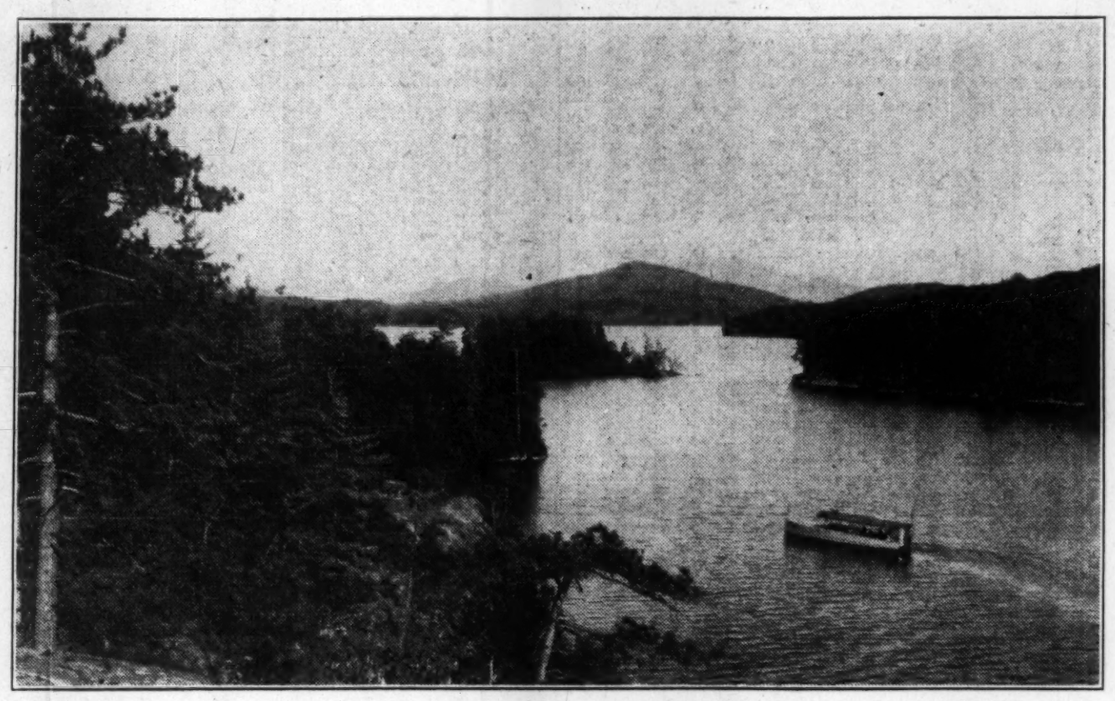
As they had been away all summer living in an ex-soldier's hut in a Wiltshire field, I expected to see them very brown, rosy, and bigger—as indeed they were. The boy greeted me casually, and told me he had lately flown in a biplane over "the Argic Sea," adding, for my reassurance, that this was only pretending, but that he meant soon to outfly the Mollisons. With him everything is soon, and his brown eyes, bright with adventure, seem ever to scan a wonderful horizon. The girl had been washing her horses. I had already seen them standing under the garden tap, a patient row without much equine beauty, except to a five-year-old. She had washed them with such vigor that she told me, gleefully, some of their spots had been scrubbed away. We all agreed that no washing could be more thoroughly satisfactory.

Had I, they asked, been away too? Yes, I had, but I felt some diffidence in mentioning my mature joy in country rambles, and long mornings spent on a heather-clad hillside. What could I relate to compare with their glowing inarticulate experiences, full of imagination poetry, and zest? To them everything was new. The next corner hid a greater marvel than any seen before. And then, in surprising contrast, was their comfort in the story fifty times repeated, the song sung every night just exactly as it was sung the night before.

And time to them was a mere nothing. The girl wondered where the laburnum was that she had left so splendid. With pantomimic grace, she showed me how it had hung down golden over the garden shed, but though she had looked well, there was not a blossom left. The boy, taking such mysteries for granted, explained that the green leaves on the tree were the same as the brown leaves beginning to smolder in a bonfire, and if they could be put on the tree again they would be green—wouldn't they?

At this juncture the girl demanded all the animals she had known before, the yellow plush tiger with careful stripes, the long-beaked kingfisher, the cocker spaniel (mohair) in its wicker basket. When Henrietta, the lamb, and a white fleecy rabbit of the same size had been arranged in an amicable group on the tiger's head, there was nothing to add but the little chinaman who nodded, even when he meant to say no. Shrieks of joy greeted the picture, and filled my house with music. Oh yes—they have come back.

M. A. B.



Lower Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cheese Day in Holland

As early as daybreak the Friday visitor—for Friday is cheese day in Alkmaar—will find plenty of activity in the vicinity of the town weighhouse. It is therefore advisable to reach the place the previous Thursday evening, because the unloading of the cheeses and the stacking of them upon the stone pavement of the market square during the early hours of the following morning are among the most interesting phases of the whole proceeding. And so, by daylight on Friday, gayly painted farm wagons from the surrounding country already fringe three sides of the market, and every one of them is disgorging, two at a time, its load of golden cheeses. On the canal that bounds the fourth side of the square lie berthed a double row of long, narrow boats, also loaded from keel plate to hatch cover with the product of the district. From every point of the compass cheeses are being tossed through the air from the wagons and boats, only to have their flight checked with a smack by the men who catch them and pile them upon the pavement in long, double-decked rows, ten cheeses in width. Later, canvas is thrown over the piles to protect the cheeses from the rays of the sun until it is time for the cheese makers and the wholesale commission merchants from the cities, soon to descend upon the scene, to commence their dickerings. All through the early morning this unloading continues, its accompanying smacks to be heard half a block away, until perhaps 250,000 cheeses have piled up on neat rows with alleyways between them, across the market square from one edge to the other. . . .

At ten o'clock promptly the heavy sheets of canvas are dragged from the piles. The market is thus officially opened, and for the ensuing two hours the visitor will be treated to some of the shrewdest of shrewd Dutch bargaining. The stolid, unemotional makers of cheese stand doggedly by their respective piles, while the crafty wholesale merchants flit hither and yon testing. Not a word passes between them other than a surly "how d' y' do" in Dutch. The merchant selects a cheese at random, jams into it an instrument that any competent housewife might mistake for an apple corer, gives it a twist, pulls it out slowly, and tastes the end of the sample thus taken. What remains of the sample is drawn from the instrument, slipped back into the parent cheese, and the tester moves along to attack another pile. . . .

At the end of an hour, then, he is qualified to approach this or that particular dealer and offer him so much per hundred kilos for his cheeses. Then it is that Greek meets Greek. In a moment's time the dull-looking, uncommunicative, apparently unconcerned provincial maker of cheese seems to be transformed into a cunning, canny, clear-headed man of business. The two of them, merchant and maker, stand for a full minute with their right hands outstretched, like a picture of Capt. John Smith sealing a treaty with the Indians. Suppose the maker finally agrees to the price offered: without uttering a syllable he grips the hand of the merchant, and the bargain is closed. If he does not agree, he slaps the merchant's hand a whack that resounds across the square. By eleven-fifteen the walls of the surrounding houses reverberate with what a stranger around the corner might easily suppose to be a premature explosion of a number of toy balloons.—From "Windmills and Wooden Shoes," by BLAIR JAEKEL (New York: McBride.)

China Harvest Pictures

(I.)

The *kao liang* is gold and whispering,
Twice higher than corn.
It hides all the world
But the tops of the willows.
The stalks and the tassels turn copper,
And the wind rattles the brown-blade leaves.
It is time for the strong thick blows
Of peasants' knives,
Striking the sheaves to the ground,
Straight and yellow.
Then, across the new-bared fields,
We shall see again
The far hills with the white blur of temples,
The red village shrine with its grass-sagged roof,
And the low road where the camels are marching,
Tawny with the new fuzz of winter.

(II.)

In their swept compound the farmer folk
Are beating out the grain—
Threshing, flailing, threshing, flailing.
In the kind sunshine
They are working, old and young.
Even the baby, tied in a red bib
With one black lock on his shaven head,
Stumbles onto the stamped clay floor,
Dragging a reed broom.

(III.)

On the round sun-baked platform
The yellow meal is being ground:
A little donkey trudges
In a tireless circle,
Solemnly and with rhythmic hooves
Drawing the stone pestle
Over the dusty grain.
One long ear is bent
Demurely to his task;
But the other is pointed
Away to the farthest field
Beyond the old stone road,
Where another small donkey
Is crunching the shining grass
Beside the ancient stone image
Of a tortoise.

(IV.)

All the village is picking peanuts
In the low green field—
Blue coolie-cloth bodies
Squatting under brown reaching arms,
Feeling under the level leaves.
In a corner of the field
A little girl
With a white China-lily
In her black hair
Is singing freshly.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

A Bluecoat Recites "Lalla Rookh"

These lines are written in memory of a man whom I saw only once, and that hour some forty years gone. In the dark I saw him, never clearly enough to perceive his lineaments sharply. And what he said impressed me so deeply that he himself has long since vanished behind the aura of his words.

There came to Detroit, then a civilized town of infinite serenity, an open-air show with fireworks presenting "Lalla Rookh": admission, fifty cents. I lacked the price but yearned to see. So, knowing the vicinage well, I sought out a tall tree on the north side of the Boulevard, near Fourteenth Street; and, many hours before the exhibition began behind the tenfoot fence, I lurked in the offing. Dusk fell. I climbed but not successfully, for the tree was of mighty girth.

There was nothing to do but fetch a ladder. So, chagrined at my lack of foresight, I sped after one. It was dark when I returned to the tree. The lights twinkled inside the grounds, and a band was playing brassily. I leaned the ladder against the trunk and began the ascent to Parnassus.

"And where might ye be goin', young man?"

I looked behind me and saw a policeman. His badge shone evilly in the dark. His face I saw only as a whitish blur. The one thing I saw most clearly was my doom. I would not see "Lalla Rookh," after all.

The bluecoat marked my mood.

"Ye arrunt permitted to peep over the fince," said he in a kindly Irish. "But if ye'll sit here, I'll tell ye the whole story while the rockets pop."

As there was nothing better to do, I sat down. And this plain cop began to recite "Lalla Rookh" to me. Now and then he would pause to tell details of the story, or to explain a line. As the music and fireworks proceeded beyond the big fence, he would tell me just what was going on in the story, point for point, bang for bang, pinwheel for pinwheel.

Thus he went on until the show was over. It was very dark by then. The only lights in sight were atop those funny tall steel towers which then dotted the town. All were far, far away. I was about to go, bewildered by the torrent of poetry the man had poured forth and vaguely delighted with his exhibition, which even then, I sensed to be quite as wonderful as the fireworks themselves. . . .

Sometime later—how much later there's no telling, for time ceased that night—I walked home. Somehow I get into bed. Through the hours of sleep I heard the sacred river running. Forty years gone, and still it runs, "meandering with a mazy motion." . . .

Thenceforth I assumed a new attitude toward great verse and men who knew it. I read innumerable poems in the following years, ending up with Dante's "Divine Comedy," which, though never more than one-tenth understood, affected me profoundly, and, I fear, rather unwholesomely.

By the time I went to high school, there was nothing of consequence left for me to read in the literature courses. I had gained, from the unknown and half-seen Irish policeman, some strange insight and feeling which reduced classroom recitals to an empty drone.—WALTER B. PITKIN, in "The Art of Learning." (New York: McGraw-Hill.)

דער אפענער שכר

(אויבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

זוען קריסטוס יעזוס האָם געזאָגט צו די תלמידים פון זיין ציווּ, „אבער וען דו מתפּלל תּפלה, גיה אין דיין שטוב ארויין, און שליס צו די מחיר, און בעם צו דיין אפּאטער וואָס איז אים פערבאָרגענען, און דיין אפּאטער וואָס זעהט אים פערבאָרגענעם וועט דיר בעצאָהלען עפענטלעך." האָם ער נים גאָר גמאכט זיי א פערשטענדעם, נאָר ער האָם אויך עקספּלעקט די וויכטיקסטע פון אן אונטערלעגלעכן גייסטיגען גרונדזאַץ. דאָס גיבעם אים פערבאָרגענעם, אויב עס איז מאָרל א גיבעם פון גייסטיגען פערשטאנד. קען נים מאנאטערגעשוילט ווערדן פון אירער אפּצי נעם שכר, דער גרעטסטיגער בעגעהר מוז ברויגען, אויף אן אונפערזויליגען אופן, א גרעטסטיגן קנאָפּער. אונזערע תּלות ווילען גיווינס פון גאָם בעגעניסן פערזעהן, אזוי ניך ווי מיר ווילען ווערען גיפּרעגט אונזערע גיטער גאָטעגען מיטען גאָטעגען אונזערע מעשׂיות ווילען, און נאָר דעם גשפּלכען ווילען אליין צו ליבען, צו עהרען און צו שעצען.

קיינער האָם נאָך נים אזוי פיל גשעצט דאָס גיבעם אים פערבאָרגענעם ווי קריסטוס יעזוס, אויס די נויע מעסטאמענט פערשלונגען לעזען מיר כסדר, אז ער פלעגט זיך יעהר אפּט אפּשוידען פון אלעמען, כדי ער זאָל קענען זיין אליין מים דעם מאָטער (גאָט). מען דערצעהלט אונז, אז אין מאָל איז ער אויפגעשטאנען נאכּץ פרי, און אוועקגענאנגען אין א שטילען אָרט צו מתּפּלל תּפלה. און אז אן אנדער מאָל איז ער ארויפגענאנגען אויף א בארג און האָם פערבראכט די נאכּט אין תּפלה צו גאָט. און ער האָם אויך פערבראכט פולע נעכט אויף דעם באַרג תזתים. אך, וואָס מער אן אָפענער שכר איז נעקומען צו זיינע, נעמריגען זוהן פון גאָט- אלס א רעזולטאַט פון אזא פּלאָשטשעדיגען זעלבסט פּראָיניגונג, מים געשליגער גערעכטיגקייט מים וועלכע האָם נעזעהן זיין פאָטער אין זיין פּריוואַטען קאָמפּאַרטמענט, אויבער דער נאכּט, וועלכע, הויבט צו זאָגן, ברהאלטען דעם אָפענעם שכר פון דעם גיבעם אים פערבאָרגענעם דורך דעם פערשאָפענדען וואָס קריסטשען סיענס גיט זיך. דאָס ווערט בעווייזען אין דעם הויפּטן פון קראָנהיים, אין דער בעזוויאונג פון פערשקלאָפּענדע נעווּאָנהייטען, און אין אונזערע קערפּער לעבענס. אזא גיבעם איז אין אמתּיגן גענוּען פאר זיי. דעם קריסטוס לעבענס- קראָפט- אזא גיבעם פּראָיניגונג דעם מענטש שען מים נאָם אויף א פערשטענדליכען אופן, און ציוואָ דעם מענשען, אז נאָם איז דער שורש פון אלע לעבענס-שעהנהייטען אין שאָפענקייט, פון אלע נעזונדע און גליק. אזא גיבעם שענקט דעם מענשען א היילזאָמע ווירקונג, וואָס איז אונמעגליך צו בעקומען אין וועלכע עס איז אנדער ווע. עס לעבט אויף דעם גייסטיגען בּרוּנ, און דערויבער גוט עס צו די גענאָנען א גשליגע, לעבענדאַפּטיגע מאכט. דאָס גיבעם אים פערבאָרגענעם, וואָס גיווּנט דעם אָפענעם שכר פון דעם- אויף זיין אויפּפאָרדערונג, וואָס איז אויך דער וואָהרע חיים וועגען נאָם און דעם מענשען פער- וואַנדטשאפט צו אים. די לעהרע פון קריס-

The Open Reward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Christ Jesus said to the disciples of his day, "But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly," he not only made them a promise but revealed the operation of an inviolable spiritual law. Prayer in secret, if it be the prayer of spiritual understanding, and its open reward are inseparable. Righteous desire must inevitably bring righteous fulfillment. Communion with God, in which human will is whole-heartedly surrendered and the divine will alone is loved, honored, and enthroned, is duly externalized in what is known as answered prayer.

There was never anyone to whom secret prayer meant more than it did to Christ Jesus. Repeatedly in the Gospel narratives we read that he withdrew himself from contact with others in order to be alone with the Father. At one time we are told that he rose up a great while before day and departed into some quiet place to pray. At another time he went to a mountain and continued all night in prayer to God, and he also spent nights in the Mount of Olives. What an open reward came to this faithful Son of God as a result of such complete self-identification with divine righteousness! The world witnessed his completely demonstrated dominion over sin, sickness, and death, indeed over every phase of evil and mortality; but comparatively few understood the secret of his authority. Those who did understand it, even in a degree, began to find in secret prayer a mighty motive power, hitherto unknown to them; and with joy they witnessed the open reward in their ability to heal both sickness and sin, even as did their beloved Master.

Today multitudes the world over are receiving the open reward of secret prayer through the understanding imparted by Christian Science. This is manifested in the healing of disease, in freedom from enslaving habits, in regenerated lives. Such prayer has truly become for them "the Christian's vital breath." It relates the individual understandingly to God, the source of all vitality and strength, of all health and happiness. It imparts a healthful stimulus, obtainable in no other way. It quickens spiritual perception, and thus imbues thought with divine, life-giving power.

The secret prayer which wins the open reward of demonstration must be based upon the truth regarding God and man's relationship to Him. Christian Science makes this truth clear, and a study of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, imparts to any earnest and receptive reader the understanding of God and man which enables him to enter into the heart of prayer. No greater blessing than this could possibly come to any individual. Such spiritual perception is indeed the "pearl of great price." It is the key which unlocks every door of true knowledge and guides into the understanding of all truth.

Prayer thus becomes not alone a revivifying process, but the greatest joy and inspiration which one can possibly experience. Time is lost sight of when the heart communes in holy exaltation with infinite Love. Hours may pass unheeded, as they undoubtedly did with the Master, while thought is thus absorbed in the contemplation of things spiritual. Or again, in a moment, in one flash of spiritual illumination, the vision may be gained which brings the open reward of Christian Science healing, the joy of answered prayer.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy, after quoting the words of the Master already cited, writes (p. 15), "The closet typifies the sanctuary of Spirit, the door of which shuts out sinful sense but lets in Truth, Life, and Love." And a little farther on we read, "To enter into the heart of prayer, the door of the erring senses must be closed." Herein lies the secret of all true prayer. Denial of matter and of material sense testimony is essential to the prayer which merits open reward. The allness of God and of His perfect spiritual creation must be apprehended. This is exactly what an understanding of Christian Science makes possible, for it bases its entire teaching upon the fact that Spirit and Spirit's formations alone are real and eternal. Prayer founded upon such understanding is demonstrably the prayer of faith which can remove mountains. Through its efficacy the sick are being healed daily, the sorrowing comforted, and the sinning restored. In this establishing of the kingdom of heaven on earth the world is witnessing the result of spiritual understanding and the open reward of Christianly scientific prayer.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish)

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by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Financial: Market Quotations

Securities Sweep Violently Upward In Active Market

Gold-Mining Stocks Are Particularly Buoyant in Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Stocks and staples bounded upward today, apparently drawing renewed hope from the presidential announcement of a controlled gold market and a reiteration of his purpose to raise commodity prices.

While leading shares spurted 1 to 5 or more points, and grains jumped 2 to more than 4 cents a bushel, trading generally had little of the "boom-time" fervor. The ticker tape was pressed only at brief intervals and, after a couple of fast flurries, the activity turned rather dull. Quotations, however, showed little evidence of slipping despite considerable profit-taking. All equity groups participated in the sharp recovery, but the metal stocks easily were the leaders. Foreign exchanges soared in terms of dollars, reflecting dealers said, a revival of inflationary hopes or fears.

After the early buying rush, the list quietly backed and filled, but held around the top levels in late dealings.

Metals were conspicuously strong. Homestake was up 20 points, while U. S. Smelting rose 12.

Shares up around 2 to 5 or more included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, du Pont, Allied Chemical, National Distillers, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and Case.

Transfers approximated 2,000,000 shares.

The Price Question

While interpretations of the President's gold market pronunciamento were many and varied, brokerage houses generally read into last night's address the intention of the Government to set up machinery for maintaining a "commodity dollar." In some quarters it was argued that by increasing the price of gold, which is equivalent to lowering the gold content of the dollar, a drastic raising of prices will naturally result.

At the same time, it was pointed out, the Administration's intentions apparently have to do solely with advancing the prices of agricultural products and do not necessarily include the raising of common stock quotations. By utilizing the price-fixing powers of the national recovery program, some analysts hold, the Administration, while boosting all farm products, may at the same time decide to hold down the prices of goods which the farmer must buy.

Financial observers, in cautioning stock traders against the display of too much enthusiasm at the moment, expressed the opinion that the President's speech did not indicate any wild inflationary move but, on the contrary, his statement that "government credit will be maintained and a sound currency will accompany a rise in the American commodity price level," was a direct implication that the printing presses would not be speeded up on a currency expansion campaign.

Although sentiment in the financial district seemingly was greatly improved, the business and industrial picture was still somewhat spotty. Interest was expressed in the action of the leading steel companies in lowering the price of steel rails from $40 to $37.75 a ton. The magazine Steel, however, estimated that the industry's production last week declined 6 to 34 per cent of capacity.

Bond Prices Rise

Prices of semi-speculative bonds were firmer today in sympathy with the early sharp rise in stocks. U. S. Government issues were generally lower from inflation deductions from President Roosevelt's gold and price regulation program or other causes. On the other hand most high grade investment issues in the corporation group showed stability.

Traders viewed the improvement in the secondary categories as something of a natural reversal of their persistent downward trend over the past couple of weeks. There were gains of fractions to a point in some loans of Chicago & North Western, Alleghany Corporation, Milwaukee Railway, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Postal Telegraph, International Telephone and others.

A few low-priced descriptions were out of step with the trend, notably Chile Copper 5s which dropped 4 points and Northern Pacific Railway 4s, which yielded a point.

In the Federal list Libertys held close to Saturday's final levels, with Treasury issues, with one or two exceptions, from 4-32 to 10-32 point lower.

French Government loans pushed up sharply in the foreign divisions following a sizable rise in franc exchange. Other foreign loans, including Germans, were relatively steady and inactive.

Union Carbide Reports Net Profit for Quarter

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $4,603,663 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equivalent to 51 cents a share on the 9,000,743 no-par shares of stock. This compares with $2,642,745, or 29 cents a share, in the preceding quarter, and $1,984,917, or 22 cents a share, in September quarter of previous year.

For nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit amounted to $8,904,873 after charges, taxes, etc., equal to 99 cents a share, compared with $6,221,354, or 69 cents a share, in the first nine months of 1932.

Motion Picture Receipts Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The largest dollar upturn in box office receipts since the adoption of sound pictures has been experienced by motion picture theaters in recent months, according to a chart prepared by John H. Lewis of Goodbody & Co., which is based on the reported weekly receipts of 10 theaters situated in five widely scattered cities.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 23	Last Oct. 21
40½	13¼	1.20	Abraham & Str	400	31	30	31	
13¼	3		Adams Express	5500	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	6¼
21⅜	8	1	Adams Millis	300	15	14½	15	15
12½	5½		Addressograph	200	7¾	7	7¾	6¾
9¾	1⅞		Advance Rumely	800	5½	5	5½	5
11⅜	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	600	7⅛	7	7	7
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	1200	98⅛	94½	95	92⅞
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	17200	24⅞	22⅝	23⅜	10⅞
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	6000	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	900	7¼	7	7¼	6
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	600	6	6	6	5½
145½	70⅜	6	Allied Chem	10280	129¼	122	127½	120½
26⅞	6		Allis Chalmers	9900	13¼	14½	14⅜	13⅜
9¼	⅝		Amal Leather	600	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
40	5		Amal Leather pf	400	22	22	22	22
47	18½	2	Amerada	1900	42¼	41	41	40
28½	8		Am Bank Note	1100	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	2900	8⅜	7½	7⅞	6
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1900	27½	27	27½	26¼
98	49½	4	Am Can	8900	89½	86¾	88¼	85
39¾	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	5500	21	20	21	18
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	300	44	43¾	43¾	44¾
89⅞	13		Am Com Alcohol	23400	50½	46	46½	44
6	1		Am Encaustic T	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅜	3⅞		Am & For Pow	7500	8	7½	7⅝	6⅞
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	1600	18	17½	17½	17
38⅞	6¼		Am & For Pow 6	1100	12	11¾	11¾	10¾
27½	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	9½	9½	9½	8⅝
21¼	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	1100	14⅜	14¼	14½	13¾
16	2½		Am Hide & L	1300	7½	6⅞	6⅞	5½
17½	3¾		Am Ice	1500	6⅜	6	6¼	5½
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	500	30	27⅜	30	25
15⅞	4¼		Am International	5900	8¼	7⅞	8	7¼
31⅛	5⅞		Am Locomotive	3000	23	22½	23	21½
63	17¾		Am Loco pf	200	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
35⅜	3⅛		Am Metal	4200	17½	18¾	16½	14⅛
30½	17	1½	Am News	10	24½	24½	24½	
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	4600	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅜
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	19	18⅜	19	
19⅛	4⅜		Am Radiator	16400	13½	12¾	12¼	11⅜
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	7400	15¼	13¾	14⅜	13¼
4½	⅞		Am Ship & Com	1800	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1
55½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	28500	38½	34¼	36⅜	31½
93	31		Am Smelt & R pf	400	89	87	89	
73	20⅛		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	60	60	60	
27	4⅜		Am Steel Fdries	3100	15⅝	14	15½	14
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2100	51⅝	47⅞	51	48
42⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	200	37¼	37	37¼	37
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	103	103	103	103
134⅜	81½	9	Am Tel & Tel	10600	116¾	113½	113⅝	112⅛
25	3¾		Am Type Fndrs	100	4⅞	4	4⅞	
37⅜	7		Am Type F pf	20	9½	9¼	9½	8
43¾	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5500	21¼	19½	19⅝	18⅞
80	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	57	57	57	
17	3½		Am Woolen	900	11¼	9½	9¾	9¼
61⅞	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	700	51	47¾	48¼	45¼
14¾	¾		Am Writ Pap pf	60	5½	5½	5½	5½
10⅞	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	5⅜
66	20		Am Zinc L&S pf	1200	38	35	35	32
30½	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	700	18⅞	18½	18⅞	17
22⅜	5		Anaconda Cop	29500	13⅜	12¼	12¾	11¼
7⅝	1		A P W Paper	400	5	4½	5	5
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	22½	22	22	22
7¾	1⅛		Armour Ill A	1200	3⅝	3⅛	3½	3
5	⅞		Armour Ill B	5500	2⅞	2⅛	2⅜	1⅞
93	2		Armour Ill pf	5100	41	34½	37	31¼
9½	2		Artloom Corp	20	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	1200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	300	11½	10¼	10⅞	9¾
61½	18		Asso Dry G 1pf	200	46	45	46	
51¾	15		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	43	43	43	
80½	34⅜		Atchison T&SF	4400	50¼	47¾	48	46
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	700	56¼	55¾	56¼	55½
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	100	29	29	29	27½
11¾	1⅞		Atl Refining	10900	27¾	26⅜	27⅛	26
37⅛	9		Atlas Powder	500	22	21¾	22	20
26¼	1½		Atlas Tack	400	29⅜	28½	29⅜	28
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	7500	40	35	36½	34
9⅜	4½		Austin Nichols	400	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6
11⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	15500	7¾	7⅛	7¼	6¾

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17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	29400	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	9½
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	500	30	28	30	27⅞
37⅞	8½		Balt & Ohio	17500	22⅜	20⅜	21	19⅝
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	500	22½	21½	22½	21½
110	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	95½	95½	95½	
11	2		Barnsdall A	5500	8¼	7¾	7¾	7½
27	7		Beatrice Cream	500	12	11½	12	10⅜
12½	3½		Belding Hem	9700	8¼	8	8	8¼
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	1300	14	13½	14	13⅜
21¼	6⅜		Bendix Aviation	9200	12⅜	11⅜	11½	10¾
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	1300	23	21½	23	21
49¼	10⅝		Bethlehem Steel	12500	27¼	25½	25¾	24½
82	25½		Beth Steel pf	800	50	46½	48¼	45½
79½	6⅜		Bigelow Sanford	20	21¾	20½	20½	20
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	24400	42¾	41	42	38½
37⅝	18	1.60	Borden	7500	23⅛	21⅜	22½	20⅞
21⅜	5½		Borg Warner	700	13¾	13	13	13¾
14⅝	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	9200	7⅞	7	7⅞	7½
18¾	3½	1	Briggs & Strat	500	10½	10½	10½	
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	6600	29¾	28¼	28¾	26
9¾	3½		Brooklyn Queens	1200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	64½	64½	64½	
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	42½	42½	42½	
18½	1¾		Brunswick-Balke	400	9¼	9	9¼	8⅜
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	400	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	8½	8	8	7½
97⅜	¾		Budd Mfg	2600	5	4½	4⅝	4¼
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	70	25	22	24	22½
	5¾	1	Budd Wheel	1400	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3¼
13¼	2½		Bullard	1500	6½	5⅞	6¼	5¼
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burrough Add	3400	13¼	11⅞	13⅛	11⅜
8	1		Bush Terminal	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅞	1		Butte & Superior	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7½	1¼		Butterick	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
43¼	8½		Byers	2700	21½	19¼	19⅞	19

—C—

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	200	19⅛	19	19	17½
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	300	⅞	¾	¾	¾
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	700	4½	4	4¼	3¾
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	6500	25⅞	24⅜	24½	23¼
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	4300	12⅜	12	12⅛	11⅜
103½	30½		Case Threshg	10500	62¾	59	59	55¼
29⅜	5½		Caterpillar Trac	6100	19⅛	18	18⅜	17
4⅜	⅜		Celotex vtc	200	1½	1½	1½	
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	87400	43¾	41¼	42	39
12¾	1½		Celotex Co pf	10	4	4	4	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	700	20	18¾	20¾	18
44¼	5⅜		Cerro de Pasco	14600	30½	27⅛	28¾	26¾
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1800	32	32	32¼	30¼
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	12600	39¾	38	38⅞	37⅜
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	200	3	3	3	
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt West	400	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	
11¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	1100	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¼
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	5100	7½	6⅞	7	6½
16	1¼		Chi & N western	3500	7¾	7	7⅜	6½
34¾	2		Chi & N west pf	400	12⅜	12	12	10¼
12⅜	2⅛		Chi Pneu Tool	2100	6½	5¾	6⅛	5⅜
23¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	400	17¾	16½	17¾	16¼
13	2		Chi St P Min to pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
10⅛	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	1500	3½	3	3⅜	3
15	2⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	200	4½	4½	4½	4¼
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1500	18¼	16½	17½	15
10¼	2		Childs Company	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
55⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	81700	41¼	39⅛	39⅜	37¾
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15	15	15	
72	48	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	65	65	65	
3⅜	¼		City Stores	1500	1⅛	1	1	1
8½	1½		City Stores A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
22⅞	7		Colgate-Palm-P	1200	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛
26	3		Collins & Aikman	2300	17½	16	16	14¼
17⅝	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	800	4½	3⅜	4¼	3¾
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	8900	12¾	11⅞	12	11⅜
27¾	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	500	21	20½	20½	
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1200	49¼	47	47½	45½
19	3¼		Comm Credit	3200	14½	13	13¾	12¾
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf	30	92	91	91	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	33⅞	32¾	33⅜	32⅜
97½	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	91¼	91¼	91¼	
57⅞	40	.60	Comm Solvents	93800	32¼	30	30¾	29⅛
6⅛	1⅜		Comwlth & So	7100	2⅜	2	2¼	2⅛
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	400	28⅝	28¼	28½	28¼
27⅜	7¼	1	Congoleum Nairn	8100	22¾	21¼	22⅛	20⅝
5⅞	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	400	3	3	3	3
14⅞	3⅞		Consol Film I pf	100	8	8	8	7¾
64½	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	8500	43	41	41	40¼
5½	2⅛		Consol Laundries	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15¾	5		Consol Oil	29500	11⅜	10⅛	10⅞	9⅞
10⅝	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	1200	1⅛	⅝	1	1
10¼	1⅛		Container A	200	6⅛	6¾	6¾	6¼
4½	¼		Containers B	800	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	1000	10	9½	9½	8¾
3½	½		Cont Baking B	400	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1¼
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	300	60	59	60	
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	4800	62	60¼	61	57⅛
17½	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	800	8½	7⅛	8	7
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	24	23½	23½	21
4	1		Cont Motors	1600	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19⅜	4⅞		Cont Oil	12400	15⅜	15	15½	14⅜
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	6400	79⅞	78	78½	74⅜
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	40	138	138	138	137
7½	2⅜		Coty	200	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	2100	27½	27	27¾	26
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	400	8¼	7	8¼	
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	2900	30¾	29	30	28
53	16	4	Crown Will Pap 1pf	60	42¼	42½	42½	
8½	1		Crown Zellerback	400	4½	4½	4½	3¾
37½	9		Crucible Steel	200	17	17	17	17¼
69⅜	16		Crucible Steel pf	100	31½	31½	31½	
4⅜	½		Cuba Co	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
11½	1⅛		Cuban Am Sug	1400	3¼	3½	3⅜	3⅛
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	40	39	39½	37½
32¼	6½		Curtis Packing	400	16½	16	16⅜	15⅜
66	30		Curtis Pub pf	400	40⅜	40	40⅜	40¼
4⅜	1½		Curtis-Wright	7800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
8	2		Curtis-Wright A	700	4¼	4⅛	4¼	3¾
21	4¼		Cutler Hammer	200	11¾	11	11¾	

—D—

8¾	1⅜		Davega St	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
49	5¾		Deere & Co	29700	29½	28¼	28¾	26
93¾	37⅝		Del & Hudson	3100	51½	47¼	47¼	45
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	8200	23¼	21½	21½	20¼
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	400	62½	61	62	64
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	7500	36	33½	34½	30¼
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	200	18½	18½	18½	18
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	800	13	12¼	12⅞	11½
85⅝	22½	2	du Pont de Nem	20900	73⅝	71½	72½	68½
28⅜	8½	1	Duplan Silk	200	16	16	16	15½

—E—

89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2700	74½	69½	73¼	67½
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	3200	11	10¾	11	10½
5¼	⅜		Eitingon Schild	13600	3	2½	2½	2½
23	4		Eitingon S pf	1700	20	18⅞	20	18¾
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	16000	14	13¼	13¼	12½
8¼	1		Elec Boat	700	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
4¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	7200	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
15⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	6300	6¼	5⅞	6	5½
32¾	6½		El Pw&L 6% pf	500	11½	11½	11½	
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1400	37	36	37	35⅜
4	1⅛		Elk Horn Coal	700	1	1	1	1
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	50	50	50	
14¾	4		Engineers Pub S	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
40⅞	15		Engineers PS ww	300	18	18	18	
13⅝	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	500	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8
25¾	3½		Erie RR	2800	14½	13⅝	13¾	12¾
29¼	4½		Erie RR 1pf	800	15¾	14	15	13⅝
18¼	3⅜		Eureka Vacuum	500	7	6¾	7	6⅝
7½	⅞		Evans Products	1700	3⅞	3	3½	3⅝

—F—

6¾	1⅝		Fed Water Serv	800	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	23½	23	22	22
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	5200	18⅞	17	17¼	15⅛
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	51	50	50¼	48½
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	2600	14¾	11⅜	14⅜	11¼
26¼	13⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	900	18	17¾	17¾	17½
23⅞	2		Foundation	2400	10¼	9⅜	9⅞	9
47⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	4300	42¼	39½	40½	38⅜

—G—

12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	1900	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6¼
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	3100	29¾	28½	29	27¼
27	4⅜		Gen Asphalt	3600	14	13⅜	13¾	12½
20⅞	11½	10	Gen Baking	3300	12½	12	12	11½
10½	2¼		Gen Bronze	2100	6⅜	5¼	6⅜	5½
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	100	4	4	4	3¼
23	2¼		Gen Cable A	500	8	8	8	6¼
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	31700	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	17
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	12	12	12	12⅛
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	5500	33¾	33	33	32½
2⅛	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	3500	1⅛	⅞	⅞	1
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	700	63	61	62	59¼
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	69400	27	25⅞	25⅞	24⅜
10⅛	2½		Gen Out Ad	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17	3¼		Gen Print Ink	60	12	12	12	10½
8¼	2		Gen Pub Service	700	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅜	⅜		Gen Realty	5400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅛
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	2100	30	29	30	28½
22⅜	5½		Gen Rity pf ww	200	11	11	11	11½
19⅜	2½		Gen Refractories	300	9	8⅞	9	8½
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	7400	11⅛	10½	10⅜	10
7⅝	¾		Gimbel Bros	700	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
33	5¼		Gimbel Bros pf	500	14½	13½	14½	
20	3⅜		Glidden	1900	15¼	14¼	15	14¼
91½	48	7	Glidden ppf	20	84	84	84	
16	3		Gobel (Adolf)	4300	7	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	2400	17¾	17¼	17½	16¼
21½	3		Goodrich	14200	11½	10⅜	10¾	9½
63	9		Goodrich pf	2100	30	27½	29	27
47⅛	9¼		Goodyear	12500	28	26¼	27	25
17½	7		Gotham Silk Hos	1000	8	7	8	7
5⅝	1		Graham Paige	2200	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
15⅝	3⅞		Granby	3600	8⅜	7⅝	8⅛	7¼
10⅝	3⅜		Grand Union	1900	4½	4½	4½	4
36⅜	20	3	Grand Un pf	400	22	22	22	
56⅜	10¼	1	Grant (WT)	700	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25½
33¾	4⅝		Great Nor pf	8900	16⅝	14⅝	16	14½
16⅜	5½		Great Nor Ore	4200	8¾	8	8¾	8
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	11000	34¼	31⅞	33¼	29¾
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	190	108	107¾	107¾	
43⅜	7		Grigsby-Grunow	4200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
64	16¾		Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	32	32	32	

—H—

28⅞	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	27½	27½	27½	
85	45½	7	Hahn Dept Sto	1700	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4
3½	¾		Hanna (MA) pf	40	79	78	78	
85⅞

Financial: News and Comment

Mexico Definitely Pursues Policy Of Trade Nationalism

Formerly Imported Goods Are Now Being Made by Domestic Labor

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 — Manufacturers in Mexico are developing under a policy of industrial nationalism, which is progressively excluding products of other countries, according to a report on that country's commercial, industrial and financial conditions by the Mexican correspondent of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," journal of the American Chemical Society.

"Thousands of formerly imported commodities are now manufactured in this country by Mexico's nascent industry, which employs Mexican laborers," declares the report. "The new immigration laws require that 90 per cent of the personnel in industry must be Mexican citizens. Foreign technical men are allowed to remain only a short time to train the natives.

"The rubber industry has grown in the past five years to such an extent that the United States has lost a large percentage of its exports of rubber goods to Mexico. Tires, rubber articles, and products derived from rubber are now largely manufactured in Mexico.

"Imports of canned goods, iron and steel products, cement, and refined petroleum products have suffered a notable decrease on account of the increment in national industrial activities. Mexico has seven large cement factories. Imports of this material from the United States, Sweden, and Germany are now events of the past."

To Pay Out Fair Value for Frozen Assets in Banks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Asserting its primary purpose to be placing money in the hands of depositors with the least possible delay, the Deposit Liquidation Board today addressed letters to the governors of the Federal Reserve Banks, outlining procedure.

The 12 governors are to serve as chairmen of special advisory and appraisal committees for their particular Federal Reserve districts.

"It is contemplated," said the letter, "that the district chairmen will appoint local appraisal committees composed of experienced bankers, business men and farmers throughout their districts, to be located where they can most efficiently and expeditiously contact the closed banks in their respective communities.

"These committees will be fully qualified to intelligently and constructively appraise local securities in closed banks, having in mind the conditions prevailing in the community and the formula of a sound and fair valuation of assets based on an orderly liquidation over a period of years. These local committees will receive from their district chairman for initial attention the latest appraisals by the receiver, liquidator national examiners, state examiners, or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation examiners, as may pertain to the cases before them.

"In those cases where the appraisal reports of the supervisory authority or receiver are not sufficiently current, or, in your opinion, do not reflect a fair valuation, based on an orderly liquidation over a period of years, you will necessarily have a new appraisal made.

Big Export Flow Of Western Apple Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With the arrival and departure of 29 vessels on Oct. 14, the waterfront of this city experienced one of the busiest days it has known in years, described as "the biggest since the days of the World War."

Something like 1500 longshoremen worked steadily in the forwarding of 4500 tons of apples for South America where they would take on meat for England and were due in London by the first of the year.

Apples and apple products are the big cargoes now and will continue to be all through October and November. Between four and five million boxes of apples are expected to be moved out of this port before the year is over. Something like 30 refrigerated ships in a month will carry Jonathans and Delicious and other northwest apples to Europe.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho — Apples from Washington, Oregon, and Idaho are moving to eastern markets at from 70 cents to $1 a box.

Prior to the signing of the apple code by the Administration in Washington and the subsequent meetings of the commodity committees of the three states, growers in Idaho had been insistent for 85 cents a bushel for Jonathans.

When at the meeting of the commodity committee it was learned of the lower figures which competing points were accepting for their crops, the figure of 70 was agreed upon.

St. Lawrence Canal Major Aid to Canada

Describing the St. Lawrence River power and navigation project, which is in a fair way to be included in the public works program of the Government, as another potential "white elephant" comparable to New York State's $270,000,000 barge canal, The Financial World in its issue of October 25 says that, "If the plan is carried out, there is strong reason to believe that Canada will reap the major benefit, although the United States will pay at least half of the bill."

New Journal Editor



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Malcolm H. Bryan

Editor of the New Southern Economic Journal.

Economic Journal To Expound Needs Of South Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Edited by Malcolm H. Bryan, associate professor of economics in the University of Georgia, the Southern Economic Journal, a quarterly designed, among other purposes, "to encourage among southern economists the investigation requisite to the amelioration of the South's difficulties," has made its initial appearance. The publication is to be the official organ of the Southern Economic Association.

Associate editors of the new magazine include Professors Albert S. Keister, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina; Abraham Berglund, University of Virginia; Charles T. White, University of Tennessee; and R. W. Bradbury, Louisiana State University.

Following is part of the editorial announcement explaining the purposes of the magazine as contained in the first issue:

"Economists in the South have had to concern themselves rather more closely with localized elements of economic policy than has been usual with economists in the nation at large. The necessity of this emphasis appears to persist. For one thing, the limitations of southern economists in numbers, time and resources have hitherto effectually prevented their influence on the economy of their region from being either as broad or as deep as they have wished. For another thing, the lower income status of the South causes nearly all economic questions, whether of tariffs and trade, of taxes and public expenditures, of agriculture and land utilization or of private finance and the NRA, to impinge a trifle more sharply on the southern consciousness than has ordinarily been true in other parts of the country.

New Foreign Bond Group Is Praised In Wall Street

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Approbation of the Government's action in dispensing with the proposed government corporation of foreign security holders, as authorized under the Johnson rider of the Securities Act, and substituting a private corporation, is freely expressed in the financial district.

In the opinion of several bankers, few questions are more important in the foreign policy of the United States than that of dealing with the foreign bonds now in default. It has always been felt that a government financed and government sponsored organization would, in the words of one observer, "defy the verdict of the past and jettison the valuable experience of creditor nations with vastly more experience than ourselves." Now that the set-up is to be non-governmental, the somewhat wry demark is heard that for a change the Wall Street point of view has prevailed in Washington.

The set-up of the new organization is held here to be least likely to embarrass the State Department in its contacts with foreign governments.

As for the prospects of the new oganization, opinion here is that it is not starting in any too favorable an atmosphere. Clearly it must try to regain as much as possible of the $3,000,000,000 of defaulted foreign bonds now in the possession of American investors. To this end fresh arrangements will have to be made on a comprehensive scale. "The task of the new corporation is not made any easier by our own repudiation of the gold clause in more than $22,000,000,000 of our foreign obligations," commented one specialist in foreign bonds.

Italy Places Big Order for Cable

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The Societa Italiana Reti Telefoniche Interurbane, an Italian company furnishing long distance telephone cable systems, has just received an order from the Italian Government for further extension of the Italian underground cable network. This company has placed orders for equipment on factories associated with the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation to an amount exceeding $800,000.

Italy now possesses one of the most complete underground long distance telephone cable systems in the world, all of the work having been executed by the Societa Italiana Reti Telefoniche Interurbane, during the past 10 years.

Washington Views Fixed Gold Value Of Dollar as Gone

Stabilization Must Await Restoration of Commodity Prices

By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 — In his monetary policy Mr. Roosevelt has two major objectives. First, he would "restore" prices to the level at which the mass of public and private debt was incurred. Reversely, this means to devalue or deflate the dollar. No specific level is cited, but it is presumed to be about that which obtained in 1916. Restoring prices is another way of saying cheapening the dollar. He would make it easier, in other words, for the great debtor class to pay off its debts. This process has to some extent already gone on. Prices are materially higher and the dollar is proportionately cheaper than when Mr. Roosevelt took office. Recently there has been a sharp reaction, however, as commodity prices sagged, which may have been the immediate cause precipitating the new pronouncement.

Mr. Roosevelt's second objective is to stabilize prices, once he gets them at what he considers to be a normal level. This is a problem for the future. The new machinery which he sets up will have a bearing on both these objectives.

Its operation is comparatively simple. About $4,324,000,000 in gold stocks are impounded now in the country. Approximately $50,000,000 of additional gold is mined annually in America. The President would give to the R. F. C. authority to say how many dollars would be exchanged for each ounce of newly mined gold. The Government provides the only market for the gold. The theory is, therefore, that the price in dollars set for the newly mined gold would govern the price of all the impounded gold, and that this would supply an instrument for affecting the general price level.

Gold and Prices

Until America left the gold standard, the domestic exchange ratio between dollars and gold was 20 and 67-100's dollars for each gold ounce —which mean that gold "sold" at $20.67 per ounce. Since going off gold, the value of the dollar has fluctuated, with a considerably greater depreciation on world markets, than in price levels at home. In relation to the franc, which is still on gold, the dollar has declined about 30 per cent. On the world market, it takes about 29 American dollars today to buy an ounce of gold. If the R. F. C. now announced that it would buy gold for more (in dollars) then its current value on the world market, it would result in cheapening the dollar which would theoretically bring a corresponding increase in commodity prices. To be specific, if the R. F. C. suddenly announced that it would pay $35 for an ounce of newly mined gold, it would mean that the government thought the dollar had been valued at too high a figure; and the effect of the announcement presumably would be to send the value of the dollar down, and the prices of commodities up.

One of the parts of Mr. Roosevelt's program as announced last night was the purchase and sale of gold abroad, designed to insulate America from the sympathetic financial storms which have raged at home in conjunction with fluctuations of the dollar abroad. Apparently operations like those of the British stabilization fund are envisaged.

The vagueness of Mr. Roosevelt's statement, however, makes it difficult for informed opinion here fully to express its views on the subject. In effect, the scheme sets up a government gold market, with the price of the metal fixed in Washington. Th eone definite fact that emerges is that a dollar with a fixed gold value in the world market is gone for good, so far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned. But just how far the President will push his alternative to the fixed dollar and just how successful he will be, is still a matter of the warmest dispute.

Opinion Divided

A school of economists believes a managed currency possible; conservative bankers, almost without exception, think it chimerical. As between the two attitudes, it can only be said that Mr. Roosevelt has not yet shown his full hand. So long as he relies merely on the proposed RFC dollar manipulations with newly mined gold, the ultimate decision as to whether the dollar advances or retreats will still probably be determined in large part by exterior matters, like the release of credit, the progress of the public works program, and the like.

There is one thing certain—he has once more dashed the bankers' hopes for dollar stabilization.

California Oil Output Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23—California oil production declined 9050 barrels for the week ended Oct. 21, when total daily average was 466,200 barrels, compared with 475,250 the preceding week. It dipped sharply the first two or three days of the month, then held fairly level. J. R. Pemberton, state oil umpire, said the output was but 11,000 over the October quota, representing the average of one or two operators who had not agreed to adhere to the proration order.

Agreement on a supplemental code for California was reached Saturday by centrol proration committee of California producers after three months of continuous effort and final draft prepared for submission to producers of the State. Operators in the various fields will have until Oct. 26 to consider the provisions and file suggestions for changes and revisions before it is sent to Secretary Ickes.

Roosevelt Policy Has Frigid Reception in Wall Street

Held to Be Forerunner of Managed Currency Policy —Immediate Object Is to Lift Farm Prices by Manipulating Price of Gold

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—A good deal of mystification shrouds Wall Street as to the exact meaning of the President's latest money pronouncement. About one thing there seems to be unanimity. The United States, it is felt, is definitely headed toward some kind of managed money system—a system, that is, which will try to keep the dollar steady in terms of internal purchasing power, rather than, as in the past, in terms of gold. To accomplish this end, the President will apparently retain the power periodically to increase the dollar price of gold, or, to put the same thing another way, to reduce the gold content of the dollar.

But this is the ultimate object of the administration's policy as seen in Wall Street. Immediately the President requires to boost the price level to a certain point before he will go in for money management. And, according to the view here, it is to attain this end that he hopes to manipulate a sort of intermediate gold policy.

At present the Government sells gold abroad for domestic gold producers. Now the President has instructed the R.F.C. to buy gold for retention at home as well. The Federal Reserve System, which would ordinarily be the agent for such transactions, cannot be the agent for this business, as it is authorized to buy on its own account only at the old gold standard rate of $20.67 an ounce. The R. F. C. will buy at varying rates.

The gap in the President's announcement, it is said, lies in the lack of any statement as to what rate the R. F. C. will buy at. "It all depends on what he will do with his new authority," is how one economist dismissed the proposal.

In view of the continued "stickiness" of agricultural commodity prices, perhaps the President will start off, it is held in some quarters, by boosting the price of gold at home beyond the world price which is now what the authorities obtain for home gold abroad.

Help Farm Prices

The hope of this maneuver might be, according to this view, that this would put up the world price for gold, and thus make the dollar cheaper in terms of the gold currencies. If the reaction is according to precedent, especially last spring, then international trade commodities, particularly agricultural commodities, would probably rise in price.

"It is obviously the President's intention to manipulate the price of gold with this aim in view," said one banker. "It is a speculative move, pure and simple. Then, when a certain price level is maintained, he would base his permanent gold policy on the maintenance of that price level."

One observer said that the President, in pursuing a policy utterly without regard to the world, had failed to appreciate that the same weapon for depreciating currencies was in the foreigner's hands. According to this authority, retaliatory measures might be taken abroad.

Scarcely any good word can be heard for the new policy, either in its immediate or its ultimate objective. Wall Street, as a whole, would rather see currency stabilization accomplished as part of world stabilization. With stabilization on the basis of price levels, instead of on gold, they have no sympathy, because, they say, it is not practicable. They do not even see how any arbitrary change in the RFC buying price of gold will set up the chain of causation that the President apparently envisages.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—The cleavage between Wall Street and Washington, often-discussed phenomenon of the Roosevelt Administration, was emphasized anew today by the reception high finance gave to the President's latest speech.

The New York Times said: "Out of ten of the most important banks and economists in Wall Street who were asked to comment on the plan, only two could find any favorable aspect in the proposal, and those two expressed the gravest doubts.

The paper said the plan "bewildered orthodox bankers and economists," who found it "completely at variance with tested monetary precepts. There were some, however, who expressed the belief that although it was "a new and undeveloped idea," it might turn out to be "a pretty good thing."

The President's reference to "money changers," the second such allusion since Mr. Roosevelt took office, was not lost upon the financial district. It was, to observers, a further indication that the heart of high finance and the heart of the Government do not exactly beat as one.

"By taking command of the price of gold President Roosevelt has taken command of the dollar and of the future of our price level," the Committee for the Nation said through its chairman, James H. Rand Jr.

"With a definite monetary objective now made known in language which no one can misinterpret, today marks the ending of the depression. Steadily rising prices, reemployment and returning prosperity will result from this policy.

"More than 1000 leading industrialists and leaders of organized agriculture who are members of the Committee for the Nation will commend the President's course and uphold him in it."

"Aggressive" Management

President Roosevelt, in the opinion of monetary experts, served notice on the world last night that the United States plans to begin aggressive management of the value of its gold currency.

Announcement of a government gold market with the price of the metal fixed in Washington was interpreted as indicating that the United States would in effect conduct its own equalization fund to control the dollar as the British have been controlling sterling.

The fixing of the price at which newly mined gold would be purchased by the R. F. C., it was understood here, would permit the fixation of a definite internal price on gold quite apart from the foreign markets, thus having the objective of preventing sudden depression of commodity prices in this country through sudden rises in the dollar in the foreign exchange market, such as that of the past three weeks.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The drastic liquidation in stocks during the week drove all the popular indices below the July lows, confirming the worst predictions made by chart-readers some weeks ago. The sell-off was practically unbroken throughout the week. Prices on Monday continued the previous week's decline, dragged down by falling wheat prices and by war-talk. There was a deceptive rally on Tuesday, with a spectacular turn in the grain market, but it only lasted till Wednesday, and then, although wheat continued firm, the stock market broke out of the down side Thursday to a new low for the month and by Saturday had reached the lowest levels since May.

Business Not Bad

The business news hardly seems to have justified such a decline. This news has been poor but not bad. Although the margin in carloadings and electric power output between this year and last year has narrowed to nearly nothing, automobile production and cotton forwardings improved after seasonal adjustment. In the middle of the week statements at the meeting of the Cotton Textile Institute indicated that unfilled textile orders were still substantial and that on account of the 4.2 cents processing tax, there was very small chance of overstocking.

Nevertheless, the net result of the week was that the market sold off on rather heavy volume to a point only slightly above the peak of the 1932 summer-fall bull market, when business operations were far below their present level and the outlook was far less favorable than at present.

The week's worst business news came from the steel trade reviews. Both the Iron Age and the American Metal Market were very pessimistic, reporting that the steel trade expects a further decline in operations.

While week-end announcement that the big rail-makers had agreed to the profitless price of $37.75per gross ton of rails may bring orders, other sources are not so promising. Automobile makers are uncertain about currency developments and do not know where to price their spring cars, and so are cutting production. Restriction program in the oil industry has almost removed that industry as a steel buyer. Miscellaneous orders which helped the steel mills out so well last spring are declining. Steel construction lags behind last year.

French Budget

In addition to the domestic situation, the stock market had the French budget situation very much in its thoughts. While immediate default on French obligation to pay gold is not expected, it is feared that before Thanksgiving there may be some kind of embargo on gold exports from France, or foreign exchange control. The precise probable effects on the precarious international exchange market are uncertain, and the uncertainty causes fear.

An Associated Press copyrighted story on Monday indicating that the Administration, in spite of the hostages given to sound money by the refunding operation, was still toying with its greenback authorization, got little attention in the market.

Attention was called to the fact that, while the last three months have seen very decisive declines in the American stock market, the London market has been having a rapid and almost unbroken upswing, and has broken far through the July highs, while the American market is breaking through the July lows.

Probably the most spectacular news of the week was in the grain markets, the focal point at which politics and economics meet in the United States. After an eight-cent break the latter part of the previous week, wheat dropped the five-cent trading limit again on Monday, and on Tuesday continued on to the lowest level since May and, on a gold basis, the lowest price in American history.

About noon on Tuesday the report was suddenly circulated that the Government was buying wheat. The price decline was spectacularly reversed, the price rising as sharply as it had dropped, reaching, by the end of the week, a level 18 cents above its extreme lo

Steel Operations Drop Sharply To 35 P. C. Capacity

Activities at Depression Low—Rail Price Cut to $37.75 a Ton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The steel industry is declining fast. Operations are down to 35 per cent of capacity and are apparently going lower. Sales offices in some districts report a state of business as low as at any time during the depression. Usually October is one of the most active months of the year, but again it is being demonstrated that the year is topsy-turvy in the steel industry.

March, which is usually one of the most active months of the year, was one of the dullest, while July, which is ordinarily the low point of the year, has proved to have been the peak. And again conditions are contrary to the usual. However, trends in the steel industry have been changing very suddenly this year so that there is a justified hope that a sudden improvement will set in at any time.

Among the encouraging bits of news is that contracts let for highway construction during the last week were the largest for two and a half years. That means considerable steel will be consumed in the form of concrete reinforcing bars, road building machinery, etc.

Leading steel companies have reduced the price of rails to $37.75 a ton, the former price being $40 a ton. This reduction was made in the hope of receiving more than 1,000,000 tons of rails and fastenings. The new low price was filed Saturday with the American Iron and Steel Institute. The principal railroad order for the week was 10,000 tons of rails.

The iron and steel jobbers at New York have revised their methods of quoting prices, so that consumers, no matter in what city located, may know at once what the price is to them.

Structural steel prospects continue rather law, new inquiries for last week having been under 7000 tons, indicating that the public works program is still proceeding very slowly, though this has been partially offset by the large highway contracts being let by various states.

Automobile makers are changing over to new models and are not purchasing freely; moreover, many of the large makers have accumulated large stocks of finished steel at their plants and hence will not be compelled to enter the market again for some time.

The agricultural demand for steel has been poor.

Strikes are becoming a less serious factor in the steel trade. Labor is beginning to realize, too, how futile it is to walk out at a time when steel orders are waning. The tin plate branch of the steel industry continues to hold up the best. In some districts the average rate of tin plate production is 95 per cent of capacity, tapering down to 85 per cent in others. There is considerable talk of an impending advance in the price of tin plate because of higher labor costs and the rise in raw materials.

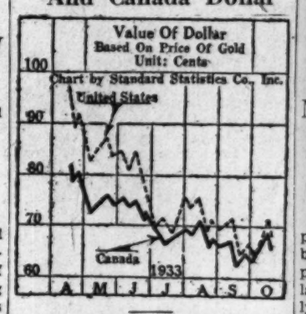
California Reports Employment Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Employment in California in September showed an increase of 35.8 per cent and a total pay roll increase of 30 per cent, in comparison with September last year, according to Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company, San Francisco.

Business activity in the Pacific west was fairly well maintained during the month after receding moderately in August from the July peak. The index of western business computed by the bank stood at 67 per cent of the 1923-25 average in September, compared with 67.5 in August, 71.8 per cent in July and 62.9 per cent in September last year.

Spread Between U. S. And Canada Dollar



THE narrowing of the spread between the Canadian and United States dollar as shown above has been the result of the sharper decline since last April of the United States dollar valued in gold.

Employment And Carloadings Up In Chicago District

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—Local retail trade continued at approximately the same levels as during the preceding week. Trade at wholesale dropped slightly. Operations in the local steel plants rose to 40 per cent of capacity; employment and pay rolls in the industrial areas improved; carloadings on four leading railroads increased over the corresponding time last year; and building permits gained slightly, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Although department store officials stated that retail trade has not responded to seasonal influences as quickly as has been the case previously during this time of the year, the continued impetus given to sales by out-of-town visitors to the world's fair has more than compensated for this temporary lack of demand. Wholesale activity fluctuated from day to day during the week and failed to maintain its last week's gain over last year.

The urgency for completion of orders against third-quarter contracts aided in raising local steel output, but according to reports this important stimulus will shortly be withdrawn. With output definitely lower and much lighter demand reported in consuming areas, officials are facing the remainder of the year with increasing pessimism. Railroad buying has now practically disappeared from the market.

Employment increased more than 2 per cent and pay rolls more than one per cent during the past month. Although this rise is considerably lower than the gains during the preceding month, records from the Department of Labor show that the present movement is much more favorable than the average seasonable movement for this time of the year.

Wheat Production For All Canada 282,771,000 Bushels

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—The wheat crop for all Canada is estimated at 282,771,000 as compared with 435,655,000 bushels last year, says the Bank of Montreal in its current crop report. Canada this year has had much smaller crops than usual of cereals and hay due to hot, dry weather during much of the summer througout the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, the report says.

"Root crops generally, however, have been fair to good and there has been a fine crop of apples, with yields of other fruits mostly below average," adds the bank's report. "The wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces has been estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at an average of 10.48 bushels per acre. The crop is the smallest since 1924, and the average yield the lowest since 1919."

Banking Outlook Normal by Jan. 1 Says Court Head

Maine Depositors in Impounded Accounts to Get 75 P. C.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 23 (AP)—Depositors in 37 state and national banks in Maine involved in court procedure since the banking holiday last March have lost approximately $35,000,000 which cannot be replaced, Chief Justice William R. Pattangall said yesterday in outlining the banking situation in the State.

He placed the loss of depositors in 19 state banks at approximately $15,000,000, and a similar amount to depositors in 18 national banks. The remainder of the total was estimated interest, the chief justice said.

On the other side of the picture, Justice Pattangall visualized the situation in so far as state banks, the only institutions within state court jurisdiction, are concern, as appreciably improved since the banking holiday.

"Assuming," he said, "that banks not in conservatorship are sound, the general outlook should be practically normal by Jan. 1, 1934, allowing for the fact that this substantial amount of money which has been lost to depositors will not be replaced."

He expressed his opinion that eventually savings depositors would receive a average payment of at least 75 per cent on their impounded deposits and commercial depositors 25 per cent.

He declared that in all of the banks coming before the state courts where losses appeared to have been sustained by depositors, the stockholders have been assessed 100 per cent on their stock, and excepting cases where the stock was held by bankrupt corporations or individuals, the assessments have been paid. He added there were pending unadjusted claims against directors in favor of several banks which should, when settled, yield additional assets for the benefit of depositors.

Justice Pattangall said the task of liquidating the assets of the closed banks undoubtedly would be accelerated henceforth as new and reorganized institutions took over these assets. Additional assistance, he said, would be provided by the new federal liquidation board. Its merit, he said, would be "a cutting of red tape" and increased liberality in the amounts loaned on the assets of closed institutions.

Further Revisions Of Steel Code Considered

Further revisions of the steel code are being considered as the close of the 90-day trial period, Nov. 19, approaches, says the magazine Steel. Many more supplementary regulations are being prepared.

Government loans for public projects are being expedited, and though delays are being encountered between the time states and municipalities award contracts and when approval is given at Washington, heavy steel tonnages are accumulating for placing with the mills shortly.

Higher prices so far have meant little to the steel industry, as consumers generally are covered for the fourth quarter at the lower figures prevailing late last month, and new orders are negligible.

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS Nov. 1
Deposits Received by Mail
A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

EXECUTOR
•
TRUSTEE
We are equipped to provide careful and efficient service for every form of estate administration.
The
SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Carnegie International

By E. C. SHERBURNE

European Section

Pittsburgh, Penna.

FOR the second time in the history of the Carnegie Institute International Exhibitions of Modern Paintings, the prizes were awarded this year by a jury composed of other than artists: Robert B. Harshe director of the Art Institute of Chicago; C. Powell Minnigerode, director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, and Meyric R. Rogers, director of the St. Louis City Art Museum. Coming after a year's interruption of the Internationals, this exhibition is, then, doubly welcome, offering as it does a cross-section of contemporary painting in 11 countries and granting no prizes to paintings that are likely to antagonize the layman, as has happened several times where the jury of award was composed entirely of painters. May one assume that the museum directors are likely to be closer to the lay viewpoint in art, in not giving paramount consideration to technical considerations, than are the practising painters?

By technical considerations we are not to be understood as meaning artistic elements. This exhibition is rich in craftsmanship plus—with this painter and that manifesting style, or vision, or a command of improvisation that elevates a majority of the pictures out of the ruck of studio cleverness. A quick survey of the canvases with figures in this collection of 351 paintings indicates, however, that not often is an artist able to escape the frozen aspect, the sense of arrested motion, or of the too obviously posed figure. What cause is at the basis of this defect—for a shortcoming it would seem to be when a painting has an air of self-consciousness—is a problem each painter must settle with himself. The fault, if you consider it a fault, may arise from an inability to perceive the vibrant lines of movement, or from insufficient penetration of the subject, or from both. Until this problem of escaping the static effect is solved, for us a portrait or a group or a genre falls short of its expressive possibilities. On the other hand—because animate figure painting probably offers the artist his greatest difficulties—the resourcefulness, originality and sparkle of the landscapes, decorations and still-lifes are predominantly a cause for admiration.

Great Britain

In the British section one end wall provides a climatic setting for Gerald Festus Kelly's portrait of Miss Anna Cristine Thompson, in flowered blue silk against a formal landscape quite in the Gainsborough tradition. On either side are fully realized heads by Gerald L. Brockhurst, "Young Womanhood," and a portrait of James McBey, powerful in their finality, and attaining to handsomeness by sheer painting authority without accessories of costume and background. They are enveloped in air. Augustus John's full-length portrait of the Rt. Hon. Viscount D'Abernon has all the grandeur of the picture that has for primal reason the presentation of a personage in the trappings of high rank. Gwen's John's "Mère Poussepin," by contrast, is all reticence in its personal textures.

For largeness of vision one turns repeatedly to W. Richard Sickert's "Conversation Piece at Aintree," a presentation of King George in an informal mood out of doors. In Mark Gertler's "The Song" is a head almost primitive in its big, lyrical simplicities, painted in a warm, low key. Dod Procter's "Young Roman" shows how a natural and simple theme may be lifted by style out of the common place. Duncan Grant in "The Toilet of Venus" carries high the color implications of Cézanne's inner perspectives.

In "The Steps" Paul Nash would seem to have tried to show what could be done with ungrateful materials, glorifying the cold subject with lambency and lighting. John Nash in "Colchester Dock" presents for their own sake the cylinders, domes and cubes of warehouses along a canal, with the furled sails of small boats for oppositional curved shapes. Eve Kirk has enwrapped a marine scene in "Greenwich Reach" with a pearly atmosphere that is all her own. In "The Thames at Chelsea," A. Stuart-Hill brings the tangle of a river scene into organized relations. All the vernal push of growing things is in Dame Laura Knight's "Spring in St. John's Wood." Towering cliffs and columns that dwarf the men beneath convey mystery in "The Roman Columns," by James Pryde. A decoration by Ethel Walker, "The Zone of Love," resolves its component figures into streaming tonal areas. In two planes of light Therèse Lessore sets forth her decorative "Swallows Liberty Horses."

France

By contrast with the solid British section the French gallery seems gay almost to the point of frovility. Yet here is also the first-prize picture, "St. Tropez," by André Dunoyer de Ségonzac, a landscape glowing in its qualities of insight, with it trees and distances painted in planes of light that attain to the look of things as they appear, not as they are, painted with large, vibrating brush strokes that evoke the feeling of solid forms. Maurice Utrillo looked with his mind's eye when he painted "Notre Dame," with its subtle variations from literal report. André Derain's "Landscape of Provence" is in this artist's cool airless, neo-classical vein. Ingratiating are the interlacing tree shadows that must have fascinated Albert André when he painted the seaside road in "The Plane Trees." The dramatic light and color that are the special possession of Maurice de Vlaminck make rich the corner in which "Farm at the Edge of a Pond" hangs.

Improvisations upon nature themes are to be noticed in the green and yellow decoration that "New York" takes on in the hands of Henri Eugène Le Sidaner; in the silhouetted colored forms in "The Beach at Les Sablettes," by André Lhete; in the heightened coloration of "Park Flowers," by Victor Charreton; in the laughing distortion of the face in "The Musical Clown," by Luc-Albert Moreau; in decorative transpositions of Marie Laurençin's "Two Clowns"; in the golden glow with which Georges Dufrénoy sees "The Home of Victor Hugo"; and in the disappearance of natural forms into values of tone in Pierre Bonnard's "Landscape of Provence." Pablo Picasso's "The Greek" translates the form and color notes of a human figure into a slightly abstracted statuesque arrangement of blacks and grays, impersonal in its large effect. "The Beach and the Boat," by Maurice Denis, uses figures as spots of color in a decoration. Henri-Matisse presents a variation on his familiar theme of a figure in a decorative interior, in "Dancer with Tambourine."

Germany

There is clang to the prevailing dynamic use of color in the German section, varied here and there by such delicate arabesques as Max Peiffer-Watenphul's "Still-Life with Flowers," which won the Allegheny County Garden Club prize of $300. Something more than a hint from Matisse appears to have been taken by Erich Heckel in "Chinese Acrobats." Oskar Kokoschka plays up a child's head as in a film close-up in "Portrait of Gitta," by adroit handling of the landscape background, and escapes grotesquerie in his realization of the savor of the subject.

"Wattenmeer," by Franz Lenk, makes frank use of pattern in a dark marsh scene. Max Pechstein echoes the expressionists with "Thunderstorm," in which purple clouds sail over shadowed blue boats amid bright green reeds. There is architectural massiveness in the forms of "Snow-Covered Village," by Karl Schmidt-Rottluff and a Velásquez restraint in Conrad Hommel's "Portrait of Geheimrat Jank."

Strong in figure paintings is the Spanish section, and large is the accomplishment. Apparently the tradition of good drawing is strong, by evidence of the knowing handling of the figure in "Harlequin," by Mariano Andreu; the big tableau, "Rural Justice," by Ramón de Zubiaurre; the mystic hooded figures in "Blue Women of Morocco," by Antonio Ortiz Echaguë the strongly characterized "Portrait of Zuloaga" by Daniel Vazquez Diaz. A use of calligraphy in landscape, resembling that of Dufy, is to be noticed in "The Shore," Joseph Mompou's lively picture. Without the dark notes that are to be noticed in many of these paintings is the romantic landscape by Hermengildo Anglada y Camarasa, "Pines of Formentor."

Italy's great traditions clearly linger in the Tintoretto-like "Susanna," by Giovanni Romagnoli; in the Raphaelite "Arcadian Shepherd," by Achille Funi, and in the large figure tableaux, such as "Haying," by Ettore Tito. "The Public," by Alessandro Pomi, sets museum visitors in varied graphic attitudes. Often the domestic scene recurs as a theme, and steadily is it painted with ease and knowledge.

The 10 paintings from Poland have an air of lively color and vigorous movement. "The Ceramist," by Tadeusz Pruszkowski, is dashing in action and gay with logical hues "Portrait of a Singer," by Ludomir Slendzinski, attains to luscious effect by keying the whole figure down from the flowerlike bloom of the face.

From Holland comes "Return of the Fishermen," by Henri-Jan Wolter, with dramatically balanced planes of light. Belgium sends "Minter in Flanders," by Albert Saverys, which summarizes house forms in a large expanse of snow under a greenish sky. "Insects," by Per Krohg of Norway, is at once decorative and humorously imaginative in its enlargement of the forms of grasshopper and beetle. "Tone Veli," by Henrik Sörensen of Sweden, is memorable in its suppression of textures in a portrait apart from the tones of the face.



Courtesy of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"St. Tropez," by André Dunoyer de Ségonzac; First Prize Winner in Thirty-First Carnegie International.

Violinist Into Horn-Player

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

TONE, by word of Mr. Bruno Jaenicke, solo horn-player of the Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, originates directly with the performer, and does not come in a roundabout way from any exemplar whatever. It is imagined by the musician himself, and is never merely copied or borrowed. It is a product of the artist's inner hearing, being fancied, first, in all its traits of pitch, volume and quality and brought, afterwards, to realization. High or low, loud or light, assertive or reticent, it is not, indeed, imitated from a fellow-craftsman, whether teacher or concert associate. It is an idea, to begin with; and having been well and duly meditated, it is given out in living, vibrating shape.

Not but that a person can improve his ear by listening to another good things we might name he can; and in the view of Mr. Jaenicke, he must. Nevertheless, the sound that any of us happens to set going by drawing a bow across strings or by blowing into tubular wood or brass, is our own and nobody else's; and it will impress people favorably or unfavorably according to what our particular thinking processes amount to. Suppose charm, vigor, clarity and whatever other good things we might name are innate desires with us, those characteristics will without much doubt be evident, should we ever appear before an audience and try to express ourselves upon an instrument, or for that matter by means of the voice.

* * *

Mr. Jaenicke happens to belong to the wind division of the Philharmonic-Symphony; and some of us who know him by his work there might with reason declare that playing on the French horn is precisely his proper occupation, so uncommonly rich, firm and clear is his tone. Horn-playing, however, was not the line he started on when he chose music for a career. For he began his studies as a youth in Germany with the intention of becoming a violinist. Everything went well, too, until he faced the practical conditions of the concert platform. Now violin-players in an orchestra are seated, as we have all observed, in pairs, and a book is assigned to each pair; which means that each executant has to share a desk with another. Mr. Jaenicke found he was not reading his music with the convenience and certainty that he liked under this arrangement. He wanted to play where he could have the page directly under his eye. He also wished for a part not too elaborately written.

So one day he quit the string section and joined the brass. He abandoned the violin, an instrument of many notes, for the horn, an instrument of few. He did not, truth to tell, get into an easier job; certainly not easier in the playing, and hardly simpler in the reading. He was satisfied, though; and nobody will dispute that his action has turned out happily for orchestral art.

* * *

Was it, perchance, to his advantage that he learned tone, at the outset, through his hands? Did he acquire that elegance of phrase of his on the finger-board? Did he develop his positiveness of attack by practice with the bow? Did he get his sure command of intonation by communing with the G, D, the A and the E strings? Such questions are without doubt their own answer; for we may believe that he is really playing the violin whenever we hear him in a solo passage for the horn. That must explain the remarkable legato effects which he secures—effects which partake not in the least of an instrument that is blown.

Mouthpiece and lip, forsooth! A horn-player who thinks much on them reaches small achievement in the way of tone. Mr. Jaenicke will tell an interviewer all sorts of curious facts about the mechanism of the combined horn in F and horn in B flat which he uses, and will go into no end of detail about transposition, with which the French horn is so much involved. He will laugh about his playing sometimes, from technical necessity, out of tune; though who was ever present at a concert when he did so play? Then he drops all that and says, what seems more to the point, and yet what proves exasperatingly remote: "The thing we go after, you know, is a little vision, a revealing whisper, of the beautiful. If we succeed there, we have done enough."

Mr. Turner Faces the Music

A Review by W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Facing the Music, by W. J. Turner. London: Bell. 7s. 6d. net.

AS BOOKS on music continue to be published in increasing numbers, it must be presumed that people buy and even read them. In fact, if concert programs are any criterion, the present rarity of new works and new composers would seem to indicate that those who write music are now largely outnumbered by those who write about it. That books on music may fulfil a useful prupose no one will wish to deny, particularly if they are the outcome of genuine musical experience. But too often their authors give the impression that musical works exist only to be explained, if not explained away. They attempt to bring down a Bach, a Mozart or a Beethoven to the level of the musical understanding of the average reader, Smith, Jones or Brown. Thus inevitably that which is flatteringly called "musical appreciation" becomes depreciation.

* * *

Such writers seem to ignore that mysterious, inexplicable element which separates live art from its counterfeit. From a merely intellectual point of view any competent musician, critic or "musical appreciator" can "explain" the sound surface and even the internal structure of a work by Mozart, for example. But when it comes to the kind of musical knowledge which enabled Mozart completely to express himself through a vocabulary so limited that no composer of today could find anything new to say with it, the analyst is helpless. How can he imprison in words the emotional understanding of a great work or its harmonious interconnection and unity? Verbal description and exposition unwittingly encourage the intellectual approach to music—that barren academic path where little can be seen for dust.

But the critic who is also an artist is less likely to acquire a taste for the Dead Sea fruit of intellectualism. By producing art himself he learns much that is hidden from those who study it only from the outside. Mr. W. J. Turner is not only a music critic but a poet and a playwright, and however much we may differ with him in "Facing the Music; the Reflections of a Music Critic," the interest of his judgments is never lessened when, as often happens, the enthusiasm of the artist outstrips the caution of the critic. One also enjoys writing that dispenses entirely with the smokescreen of tecnical jargon, so useful to those who have really nothing to say.

Among the best essays are those in which the poet and the musician walk, as it were, hand in hand. In "The Language of Music," for example, the author draws our attention to the fact that "the fugue . . . has a certain resemblance to Plato's dialogue form where you have several voices expressing aspects of what is essentially the same theme, and it is that theme which gives the structure. The varieties of lyrical forms in verse have their musical analogies in the solo sonatas, nocturnes, preludes, toccatas, etc. into which the most personal, intimate and esoteric expression of the author is given. And just as with literature, so in this other language of music it is in these smaller forms that, in a sense, the most perfect expression is given." The essay on "Music and Poetry" abounds with equally happy things. Pointing out how the interplay of vowel and consonantal accord and discord affects the rhythm of poetry, he says: "This may be justly compared with the effect of harmony on rhythm, which in the case of all complex music becomes very great." One would like to quote the whole essay.

* * *

Many musicians—and perhaps all organists—will disagree with the author's estimate of César Franck, although such disparagement is rather the fashion nowadays. Franck's organ music does not by any means depend chiefly upon effects of registration. And it seems a little unfair to emphasize the musical atrocities possible on the modern electric cinema organ and then say: "While there is a great gulf between such 'musicians' and a musician like César Franck, yet, on a much higher level, Franck's Symphony suffers from a similar lack of subtlety." Franck's admirers will no doubt find a similar lack of subtlety in such a far-fetched comparison.

Every player knows how the music of Mozart is a magnifying mirror in which every musical and technical weakness becomes embarrassingly apparent. Mozart is equally exacting to those who write about him—with no subject is it more difficult to avoid the obvious. Mr. Turner survives the test and in this chapter—the longest in the book—the insight of the poet lifts the critic to higher levels. He feels deeply the mystery that lurks behind the lovely surface of music "that flashes and changes in its inevitable course like a stream of water flowing over pebble and sand and changing in light and color, in depth and brilliance, according to the light of the sky above it. . . ." The imitators of Mozart, as the author says, never get beyond an "empty" glittering triviality. To be simple, spontaneous and yet to sound completely fresh and expressive even after 150 years of repetition is the rarest and most astonishing phenomenon in art, and is given only to the greatest masters."

"Facing the Music" covers a wide range of subjects. Radio fans, for instance, will find much to think about in Mr. Turner's case against radiocasting. And when he contends that the effect of radio is to remove genuine musical experience from the multitude, rather than to bring it to them, he utters a warning which should be taken to heart by those well-meaning people who believe that the more music is heard, explained and read about, the more musical we become. The artist knows better. Where there is little or no effort on the part of the individual, music withholds its secrets and rewards.

'Ten-Minute Alibi'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ONE felicitous rhyme cannot make a poem—though it goes a long way in a triolet—but a fresh trick suffices to carry a burden of workaday playwriting on its back in "Ten-Minute Alibi." Mr. Anthony Armstrong even gets along with those veteran puppets of melodrama—the transparent villain, the dense ingénue who is infatuated with him, and the desperately reasonable young man who is hopelessly in love with her. It matters not that she cannot perceive on extended acquaintance what the audience sees at first glance, that the villain is a bad, bad wolf in Bond Street clothing. She is even willing to go off with him without benefit of clergy, that this exercise in homicide-with-punishment-evaded may have a plot.

All, all, is overlooked by the audience grateful for that fertile morsel of originality, the use of time as a Damoclean sword, hanging throughout the play over the hero's head, threatening to cut through all the ingenious devices by which he commits a nearly perfect crime. The whole merit of this mystery play lies in its use of a 10-minute difference between the real and the apparent time, and in the hero's neglect to allow for the very simple fact that in setting back the clock to complete his alibi he overlooks the necessity of seeing that it shall strike correctly. When it does strike at the end of the play, after two detectives have found the alibi water tight, the sound of its variance from the correct hour is a dramatic bombshell.

Except for the prominent introduction of the clock as one of the dramatic personæ, the first act is stuffily written, as if the author were finding his way into his subject as he went along, and pursuing very familiar paths indeed. The hero even has a dream in which he sees all the details of his contemplated deed in action. In the second act he carries through his attempt in accordance with the dream inspiration. Many things go wrong to heighten the suspense, but the crime is committed at last, and neatly garnished with the time-lapse alibi. The third act consists of the comically blundering attempts of two detectives to break down the alibi, and the mockery of them by the clock itself at the end when they have decided to their own satisfaction that the hero is innocent.

These detectives escape the stereotype of mystery plays; their characterizations contain the best writing in the piece. They are played by Mr. Reynolds Demiston and Mr. John Williams in the best stage Scotland Yard manner of sentimental sympathy for beauty in distress. Miss Daphne Warren Wilson had a lay-figure given her to animate and Mr. Stiano Braggiotti did as well as he could all the cut-and-dried things required of him as the incredible necessary villain.

Mr. Bramwell Fletcher makes the insouciant and self-effacing hero both believable and attractive, a feat in the face of the somewhat cynical attitude of the usual mystery play audience. The spectators found evident pleasure in the play, and even applauded the good work of one and another player at his exit.

"Ten-Minute Alibi" was presented on the evening of Oct. 17 at the Fulton Theater by Crosby Gaige and Lee Shubert. E. C. S.

The Juilliard School of Music announces that Dec. 1 is the closing date on which manuscripts will be accepted for its 1933 competition for publication of new orchestral works by American composers.

'The School for Husbands'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

EMPIRE THEATER—The Theater Guild presents Molière's comedy, "The School for Husbands," in a rhymed adaptation by Arthur Guiterman and Lawrence Langner; music composed and arranged by Edmond W. Rickett, lyrics by Arthur Guiterman; settings and costumes designed by Lee Simonson; production directed by Lawrence Langner; evening of Oct. 16, 1933. Principals in the cast:

Sganarelle	Osgood Perkins
Ergaste	James Jolley
Lisette	Flora Le Breton
Ariste	Stuart Casey
Valere	Michael Bartlett
Leonor	Joan Carr
Isabelle	June Walker
Lysander	George Macready
Sylvester	Lewis Martin
Pierrot	Parker Steward
Columbine	Doris Humphrey
Harlequin	Charles Weidman
Magistrate	Stanley Harrison
Notary	Horace Sinclair

Everything about this performance is done with style. Mr. Guiterman and Mr. Langner have transposed Molière's lines into rhymed couplets that have just enough touches of modern colloquialism to bridge three centuries, lacking 30 years. To object to their method would be to deny them the very devices that Molière used. For social satire must ever dramatize its audience. Take the theme as seriously as you like, its treatment shall be gay, transparent; a mere atmosphere created for the occasion, within which abstract figures representing dominant foibles in people shall expound, expand, laugh, sing and dance away the two-hours life that is vouchsafed them by the play. The whole antic affair, then, is a scherzo to show how ridiculous a man may become when he thinks to lock up a lively young woman's impulses and fancies, when he turns the key upon her room in his capacity as her guardian.

* * *

Mr. Perkins as the severe Sganarelle, at outs with his jovial environment, clothes himself with his part as dunly as with his clothes. Always he maintains the illusion of keeping the part believable within the naïveté that envelops the whole action. Miss Walker, as the bit of quicksilver that Sganarelle fancies can be held securely between finger and thumb, is bland in her coy dissemblings, and makes large strokes out of the old convention that permitted the heroine confidences with the audience. Her clear speech and Mr. Perkins's expressive hands remain engraved in memory.

Miss Le Breton is all mischief as the intriguing maid, and Mr. Bartlett brings the niceties of accomplished singing to his part of Valera, Sganarelle's rival in romance. Mr. Stewart sings engagingly, also, and has a large share in the ballet interlude that is staged and mimed by Miss Humphrey and Mr. Weidman with delicately flavored evocations of another day. Mr. Rickett's choice of music from Lully and others of the time, with freshening arrangements where the old tunes would sound too continuously thin, is but another part of a happy community of accomplishment. Mr. Rickett also conducts the Max-Weiser stringwood ensemble, with the result that the comedy seems like conversation to music.

* * *

The touch of caricature that runs through the play has happily been extended by Mr. Simonson to his design of the costumes, with all the extravagant folk in bright contrasting colors, the romantic ones in harmonious hues, and the sober personages in grays; all being projected before the background of a square in Paris, with the houses done in the pastel tones of an old water color drawing. For a final touch a new curtain has been hung at the Empire, resplendent in the time-honored red and gold.

E. C. S.

'Indian Summer'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

CROYDON REPERTORY THEATER — "Indian Summer," adapted from the novel, "All Passion Spent," by V. Sackville-West, produced Sept. 23, 1933.

This adaptation of Miss Sackville-West's novel, "All Passion Spent," opens delightfully. The pompous and moderately selfish children of a former Viceroy of India gather in their mother's house to decide her future now that she is no longer rich enough to live viceregally. They plan that she shall, as it were, go on tour round the family, and the scene in which they do this is rich in veracious comedy. Lady Sloane, however, as the intelligent observer will have anticipated, has made plans of her own, and these do not in any way coincide with those of her children. They are based on the idea of taking a small house in Hampstead. The next scene, wherein she is introduced to an eccentric but kindly houseowner who becomes her landlord, somewhat fails to live up to the abundant promise of the opening act. Thereafter the play discovers a delicate and lightly moving beauty which, though not at all the sort of thing foreshadowed by the beginning of the drama, is none the less in its own way charming and impressive.

This new aspect of "Indian Summer" comes when Lady Sloane vaguely recalls a young archæologist to whom she had felt a faint attraction when, 50 years before, she had first become Vicereine of India. She speculates idly and not unpleasantly on what might have happened had she given up politics and splendor for a life of art and scholarship with him. (She had never been really tempted to do this, she cannot even remember his name.) Of course the archæologist, now an agreeable and garrulous old man, comes upon the scene, and the ensuing conversation is a kind of cheerful threnody on the theme of what might have happened had things not fallen as they did.

The originality of this part of the play is not in the idea itself but in the way in which the idea is treated. The scene gains distinction from the fact that both Lady Sloane and Mr. FitzGerald, all the time they are wondering how happy they would have been had they been able to marry each other, know perfectly well that they never really wanted to marry each other at all. Only it is pleasantly romantic to believe otherwise, and to recall little sentimental dramas that never occurred. Most people, at some time or other, daydream different careers from the one they have chosen without really wanting anything to be different from the way it is. This is the mood that "Indian Summer" captures, and it captures it very skillfully indeed. Miss Jean Cadell, cast against the type of character to which she is accustomed, gives a beautiful performance as Lady Sloane, and every other member of the company plays up to her with effect. This is a production in which the Croydon Theater may take pride. H. H

Artists to Match Our Minds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles.

"ABSTRACT" art, according to many critics, is over. Having served its purpose in reviving the fundamentals of pictorial construction, this phase of painting which, in Paris, ran from cubism to surréalisme, is now called definitely passé. It is said to have proved a sterile by-path. In its place, in most western countries and under various names, "the new realism," with its forceful representation of natural forms, is practiced and hailed as a return to life.

The large representative and down-to-date exhibition at the Los Angeles Museum of paintings by "The Blue Four"—that secessionist group who have worked and grown together in Germany—leads to much pondering of the course of art life in twentieth-century Europe. For if ever painting was "abstract," these pictures of Paul Klee, Lyonel Feininger, Alexey Jawlensky and Wassily Kandinsky can be so classified; yet they have a degree of life in them which makes much of the contemporary figure painting of the "new realism" sort seem mechanical.

* * *

This sounds like a paradox and needs some unraveling. Here are pictures with scarcely a recognizable object depicted. Feininger does use buildings and shores but it is the feeling of space he paints. Jawlensky started years ago with frightful "romantic" heads of women, only to develop an abstract head so simple—a thing of a few straight lines and curves—that he could use it like a keyboard of notes which, played in different sequence with different accents, could express any shade of feeling in any key of color. Klandinsky, the very "father" of abstract art (he is now 65) has never changed fashion in the Paris manner but has continued to develop his painting language until, at the very time when the drive against everything he represented was at its height, the veteran painter could produce his happiest, most springlike picture.

Paul Klee's earlier paintings are filled with scratchy little figures such as children draw, moving in a world of deep rich color. It is clearly that mysterious world of the subconscious he sought to plumb and these pictures still fascinate by their depth and color from a dream world. Out of this stage he has slowly emerged to produce pictures which actually match, not the appearance of things seen with the eye, but the feelings of space, texture, depth, atmosphere, height, movement, which give us pleasure in a scene, a thought, a dream or in contemplation of the cosmic and crystalline world the modern mind inhabits.

* * *

Where a Renaissance artist represented movement as muscular action, we think of it as force traveling at this or that speed. In any department of thought it is easily demonstrated that our world is conceived in abstract terms. Why, then, is an art conceived in those terms not the logical art of our time? There are some who consider this an empty idea, who can see no choice but a return to the representation of nature in solid form—or the death of all art.

But is not the person who, witnessing the failure of machinery to satisfy the hungry, calls upon man to scrap machinery, the same who says, Down with abstract art? May it not be possible that the revolt against the characteristic productions of our age in all the arts and sciences is nothing but the revolt of those who have not thought through to the logic of the age?

At least it is suggested that an art exhibition which can arouse such a train of thought is one well worth studying long and carefully.

A. M.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word

I	L		A	L	L	P O
N	O	D	■	T	A	P E R
	Y	E	A	■	R	I G
S	A	L	V	A	G	E ■ I
P	L	■	E	R	E	■ A T
A	■	I	R	K	S	O M E
	B	O	A	■	T	U B
D	I	N	G	Y	■	T E N
O	N	■	E	E	L	■ R E

'Before Sunset'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SHAFTESBURY THEATER — Stanley Scott presents Werner Krauss in "Before Sunset," by Gerhardt Hauptmann, English adaptation by Miles Malleson, produced Sept. 28, 1933.

We cannot pretend that the play is a good one. It is about a man of 75 who decides to marry a young girl, of inferior social status. His family objects, objects so violently indeed, that, anonymous letters having failed to disturb the young lady in question, they decide to get him certified as not responsible for his actions. When Matthew Clausen learns of this he denounces his children in the manner of Lear. The effort exhausts him, and he collapses.

The author is so sympathetic to his hero that he has overlooked the necessity of making him sympathetic to us. It is all very well to talk grandly about the right to live one's own life without interference, but when this involves upsetting the lives and disappointing the reasonable expectations of others, the matter is not so simple as Mr. Hauptmann apparently believes. It is doubtless wrong to regard Matthew Clausen as a selfish and rather silly old man; but it is equally wrong for Mr Hauptmann to present the family as a group of saber-toothed tigers, merely because they are not enthusiastic over the thought of losing their inheritance.

The translation is stiff and stilted, and the production lacks inspiration. When Miss Edith Sharpe, as a daughter-in-law, is speaking disparagingly of a certain Dr. Steynitz, Steynitz himself comes into the room, and hears what she is saying. Nothing whatever is made of the incident, and Miss Sharpe does not appear in the slightest degree embarrassed at being overheard.

One's attitude toward the whole entertainment, however, depends entirely upon one's opinion of Mr. Krauss's acting. Before his appearance here a well-known critic who had seen him on the Continent had prepared London to regard him as the greatest actor in the world; and some of the chief theatrical writers, after seeing him, maintain that he is even better than they had been led to expect. Personally, we can account for this only on the assumption that a political demonstration against him on the opening night predisposed reasonable people in his favor. His acting is of the highly emotional type; words burst and surge and flood out of him. He is the sort of player who tries to strike 12 all at once; he at least knows that to be theatrical is a virtue in a theater. But his voice, though tremendously powerful, is harsh rather than moving; and he is handicapped by playing in a foreign language. His speeches do not pour out of him in an unbroken and flowing tide; they are jerked out spasmodically. We imagine that this is entirely due to his lack of ease with colloquial English; in his native German no doubt he deserves all the praises given him. But from his unconventional violence in "Before Sunset" we should say that his delivery is discrete rather than discreet. H. H.

Warsaw Theater Season Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The theater season in Warsaw opened Sept. 30, with the presentation of "Danton," a play by Madame Stanislawa Przybyszewska. The present season is designed to give moral support to a newly founded society that has for its object the encouragement of dramatic art in Poland. The President of the Republic and members of the Government were present at the Polish Theater on the opening night, thus expressing their sympathy with the object of the society, which numbers among its members some of the best actors in Poland and the indefatigable and esteemed director-manager, Arnold Szyfman.

The Polish Theater dates from the time of the Russian occupation. It will now be run by the Society for the Promotion of Theatrical Culture. The theater has always played an important part in Poland and the deterioration that has been visible of late years was specially regrettable in view of the high level of histrionic talent existing in the country.

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Eastern Results On the Gridiron Bring Turmoil

Five Major Elevens Topple From Unbeaten List —Tigers Feature

The Monday quarterbacks are in their glory. What should have been done last Saturday is now being shouted. There are no listeners, but that does not matter. Eastern football plunged into its annual fall turmoil in earnest over the week-end. Upsets, surprises and other phases of the game were spattered over the many gridirons.

Major eastern teams to taste their first defeats for 1933 were Harvard, Pittsburgh, Brown, Pennsylvania and Columbia. The list of undefeated has dwindled rapidly to West Point, Princeton, Yale, Holy Cross, Fordham, Carnegie Tech, Dartmouth and Colgate. The season is running true to form and before many more weeks the undefeated list will have narrowed to a number that may be counted on one hand.

The most important development of Saturday is the warning that the Tiger is loose again. Princeton thrashed a well-coached Columbia football team, 20 to 0. Old Nassau rings with praise of its roaring youngsters. Beginning with the opening kickoff the Tigers asserted themselves. Columbia received and was tackled so furiously that a fumble resulted and Princeton immediately drove through the stunned Lion to a touchdown, added another before the period ended and a third in the next 15 mintues. The Lion was defeated on the first play and with it the Tigers regained their recognition and respect of olden days.

East Bettered Mid-West

Intersectionally the East bettered the mid-West with West Point surprising Illinois, 6 to 0, at Cleveland, and Carnegie Tech upsetting Notre Dame, 7 to 0 at Pittsburgh. The University of Pittsburgh, if hopeful of an invitation to the Pacific coast for a post-season contest, probably bid fond farewell to that aspiration with an abbreviated trip to Minneapolis where Minnesota topped the Panthers, 7 to 3. It was two victories to one defeat in favor of the East.

Yale out-manned and out-powered Brown, 14 to 6. The Bruins from Providence were stubbornly resistant; but the Eli carried too many guns. Holly Cross toppled the Harvard eleven, 10 to 7, in a heart throbbing tussle which might well have gone the other way, so uncertain were developments. The victor utilized to the fullest a line outweighing the Crimson 20 pounds to the man. After the Crusaders reached 10 points the Crimson offense became hysterical and golden chances slipped away. It was a contest that should improve both teams and Harvard did not look too badly in defeat, although neither team showed much offensively.

Colgate, the untied, undefeated, and unscored against team of last year, found a here-to-fore sluggish New York University eleven a real tartar, but did manage to win, 7 to 0. Syracuse won and scored against a Cornell football team for the first time in history Saturday, when the two renewed relations, broken for 31 years. Syracuse triumphed by a 14-to-7 counting. Fordham continued a power in the East by brushing aside Boston College, 32 to 6.

Rally to Win Game

Dartmouth cast Pennsylvania out of the undefeated class by winning, 14 to 7, in the last half after being outplayed during the first half. The United States Naval Academy eleven scored an impressive victory in defeating Virginia, 13 to 6.

Among the small colleges results were varied with Bowdoin surprising Williams, 13 to 0, Boston University upsetting Vermont by the same score and Northeastern holding Colby to a 12-to-6 total. Massachusetts State defeated Rhode Island State, 14 to 12, in a nip-and-tuck affair, Springfield nosed out Providence, 7 to 0, New Hampshire edged Maine, 6 to 0, and Tufts smeared Connecticut State, 42 to 0. Other results saw Amherst beat Hamilton, 13 to 0, Bucknell top Lafayette, 21 to 0, Rutgers win from Penn M. I., 10 to 9, and Penn State submerge Lehigh, 33 to 0.

Queen's Girls in Clean Sweep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 23—Queen's University made a clean sweep in the Canadian girls' intercollegiate tennis championships, winning both the singles and doubles as well as the team event. In the singles final Doreen Kenny defeated Ruth Fishleigh, 8—6, 6—2, both being Queen's representatives and in the doubles they defeated K. Symons and P. Callen of Toronto, 6—4, 6—1. In the final point standing Queen's led with 13, Toronto had 9, McMaster 2 and Western Ontario 1.

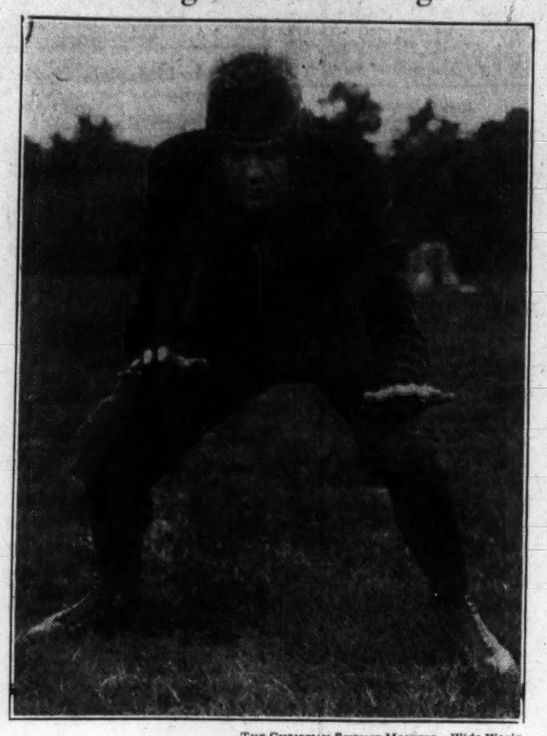
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Capt. Arthur S. Lane '34
Princeton University Football Team

Three A. A. U. Distance Championship Meets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Three Amateur Athletic Union of the United States distance championships are to be decided within a fortnight, the first being scheduled for next Saturday. This event will be staged in Washington Park, Chicago, in conjunction with the Century of Progress and will decide the national cross-country title. A good field in expected.

The national junior harriers will get a test in Philadelphia, probably on Nov. 12.

Cincinnati will stage the national 15-kilometer walk on Nov. 4.

Eastern Football Scores

Harvard		**Princeton**	
33-Bates	0	40-Amherst	0
34-N. Hampshire	0	45-Williams	0
7-Holy Cross	10	20-Columbia	0
74	10	105	0
Yale		**Colgate**	
14-Maine	7	47-St. Lawrence	0
14-Wash. & Lee	0	25-Rutgers	2
14-Brown	6	7-New York	0
42	13	79	2
Columbia		**Brown**	
39-Lehigh	0	26-R. I. State	0
18-Virginia	6	13-Springfield	6
0-Princeton	20	6-Yale	14
54	26	45	20
Dartmouth		**West Point**	
41-Norwich	0	19-Mercer	6
39-Vermont	6	32-Virginia M. I.	0
14-Bates	0	52-Delaware	0
14-Pennsylvania	7	6-Illinois	0
108	13	109	6
Carnegie Tech.		**New York**	
25-Temple	0	0-W. V. Wesleyan	3
3-Xavier	0	13-Lafayette	12
7-Notre Dame	0	0-Colgate	7
35	0	13	22
Cornell		**Annapolis**	
48-St. Lawrence	7	12-William & M.	0
28-Richmond	7	25-Mercer	6
0-Michigan	40	6-Pittsburgh	34
7-Syracuse	14	13-Virginia	6
73	68	56	46
Pennsylvania		**Syracuse**	
9-F. & M.	0	52-Clarkson	0
7-Dartmouth	14	40-Ohio Wesleyan	0
		14-Cornell	7
16	14	106	7
Pittsburgh		**Rutgers**	
9-Wash. & Jeff.	0	10-F. & M.	0
21-West Virginia	0	21-Providence	0
34-Navy	6	2-Colgate	25
3-Minnesota	7	10-Penna M. C.	0
67	13	43	25

McDonough Wins Race

Taking an early lead, Tom McDonough of Woburn, New England 10,000-meter champion, won the New England cross-country championship over the Franklin Park course on Saturday in 33m. 29 2-5s. McDonough finished almost a minute ahead of John Kelly (34m. 6s.) of North Medford Athletic Association. Leslie Pawson of Fairlawn Athletic Club of Rhode Island placed third in 34m. 32s. McDonough, running as a member of the Boston Athletic Association, led his teammates to victory over the North Medford and Fairlawn teams. B. A. A. won with 22 points, North Medford was second with 46, and Fairlawn third with 51.

College Cross-Country

Cornell 24, Yale 34.
Massachusetts State 25, Northeastern 30.
Middlebury 19, Union 6.
New York 23, Columbia 32.
Pennsylvania State 16, Lehigh 39.
R. I. State 24, M. I. T. 34.
Rutgers 15, Dickinson 40.
Tufts 17, Wesleyan 38.
Wisconsin 23, Iowa 37.
Worcester P. I. 15, Coast Guard 40.

Marylebone Scores 307

KARACHI, India, Oct. 23 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone cricket team opened a three-day match against the Sindh Saturday and at the close of play had rolled up a total of 307 runs for loss of only five wickets. Barnett ran up 122 and Capt. D. R. Jardine of the English eleven, with 101 runs, was not out.

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Close Results In British Soccer Football Games

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 23

Leading Teams British Association Football Standing

English League—First Division

	W.	D.	L.	For	Ag.	Pts.
Tottenham Hotspur	6	3	2	20	10	15
The Arsenal	5	4	2	22	11	14
Leeds United	6	1	3	18	14	13
Huddersfield T.	5	3	3	30	20	13
Second Division						
Fort Vale	8	0	3	23	12	16
Bolton Wanderers	7	1	3	22	16	15
Grimsby Town	7	0	4	27	14	14
Hull City	5	4	2	17	13	14
Third Division—Northern Section						
Chesterfield	10	0	1	32	9	20
Tranmere Rovers	6	3	2	23	12	15
Hartlepools United	6	2	3	27	20	14
Stockport County	6	2	3	20	15	14
Halifax Town	6	2	3	17	13	14
Third Division—Southern Section						
Queen's P'k Rangers	7	1	3	22	13	15
Norwich City	6	2	3	28	17	14
Exeter City	6	2	4	20	13	14
Crystal Palace	5	4	3	22	19	14
Scottish League						
Motherwell	13	0	0	32	9	26
Glagow Rangers	10	2	1	44	13	22
Kilmarnock	8	3	3	35	20	19
Aberdeen	9	1	4	40	23	19

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Close results came in English league soccer battles today. The Tottenham Hotspurs, league leaders, were held to a 1-to-1 tie at Everton and their lead cut to a single point.

The Arsenal, league champions, trimmed Leicester City 2 to 0 on the gunner's grounds, and thereby got within a point of the leading Spurs.

Huddersfield and Leeds United wound up in a tie for third place, another point back of the Arsenal. Huddersfield were held to a 1-to-1 draw at Derby County's Park, while Leeds advanced with a 1-to-0 victory over Portsmouth.

Bolton Wanderers were knocked from the top of the heap in the second division when they lost a tight battle, 1 to 0, at Hull City. Port Vale crept into a slim lead by trimming Bradford 3 to 1.

For only the second time since the season began Motherwell dropped a point in Scottish football league battles. The leaders were held to a 1 to 1 tie on their own grounds by Celtic.

Motherwell nevertheless held a five-point advantage over Glasgow Rangers, league champions, who trimmed Hearts 3 to 1. Aberdeen and Kilmarnock remained right behind the Rangers, Aberdeen beating Queen of South 5 to 0 and Kilmarnock blanking St. Johnstone, 3 to 0.

Upsets in the second division left Dumfermline and Stenhousemuir in a tie for first place. Dunfermline defeated Abroath 3 to 0 and Stenhousemuir trimmed Forfar 4 to 2.

Florida Golf Plans

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 23 (AP)—Indorsement of an extensive program for major golf tournaments here this winter was made yesterday at a conference with local sportsmen and city officials. In addition to the Miami Biltmore, $10,000 open, already scheduled for Dec. 8-10, city officials assured the group that the Miami open, one of the oldest golf fixtures in the South, and the colorful four-ball tournaments would be held. The Miami open tentatively has been set for early December, either the week-end prior to the Biltmore open, or the week-end following. The international four-ball will be set for early in March to group with the Florida year-round club $5000 open. Dates for the Miami open and the four-ball tournaments are expected to be decided next week.

Hill and Crossley Win

Norman Hill of San Jose, Calif., and Al Crossley of New Bedford, won the Boston six-day bicycle race which concluded at the Boston Garden Saturday night. Hill won the race last spring with Dave Lands. Walthour and Rebolt were tied with the winners on miles and laps, but trailed in sprint points. Lands and Ritter were third; Dempsey and Miller, fourth; McNamara and Seufert, fifth; Panatierre and DeFilipo, sixth; Keith and La Fenetre, seventh, and Croley and Grim eighth. Only eight teams finished out of the 13 to start. A total of 4440 laps were stolen during the week. The victors rode 1360 miles and nine laps.

Tennis Honors to McGill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 23—Although the doubles final is still to be played McGill won all the honors of the men's intercollegiate tennis tournament. Laird Watt defeated E. Connelly of Queen's in the singles final, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3 and in the doubles Watt and W. Robertson will meet their clubmates W. Murray and K. Farmer. The final point standing is McGill 11, Queen's 6, Montreal and Toronto 4 each and R. M. C. 1.

Ottawa Buys Leduc

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League have purchased Albert (Battleship) Leduc, sturdy defense player, from the Montreal Canadiens, Frank Ahearn, owner of the Senators, announced yesterday. The purchase price was not announced, but Ahearn said it was a cash transaction and the deal included a provision that the Canadiens may buy Leduc back for the same price next year if they so desire.

McGill Wins Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 23—By breaking even with Toronto in the four Scotch foursomes on Saturday, McGill won the Ruttan trophy and the Canadian intercollegiate golf title by 13 to 10, the scoring being under the Nassau system.

Queen's Scores A Rugby Upset In Senior Race

Defeats Toronto—McGill Blocks Last-Minute Kick and Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 23—Queen's University scored an upset here on Saturday when they defeated Toronto by 8 to 2 in a senior intercollegiate rugby game and tied the losers for the leadership. The game was played in a steady downpour of rain and Queen's adapted themselves to the conditions bette. than did last year's champions. They also played alert football and made the most of their chances. Wing, playing his first season in senior football, scored all eight points for the winners, getting a placement and five singles, four of the latter in the final 10 minutes of the game. The teams play again next Saturday. The summary:

Queen's		Toronto
Glass, Dafoe, Dargavel, ro		lo, Keith, Henderson
Peever, Earl, lo		ro, Alison, Byers
Zvonkin, Jones, rm		lm, McQuigge, Greco
Gorman, Miller, lm		rm, Harris
Waugh, ri		li, Booth
Weir, li		ri, Warner
Kostuik, s		s, Peacock
McIntosh, McNicholl, qb		qb, Coulter
Ralph, Davis, rhb		lhb, Copp, Burgorne
Wing, chb		chb, Sinclair
Krug, Byrne, lhb		rhb, Arnup, Taylor
Hamlin, fw		fw, Dawson, Hennessey

Score—Queen's 8, Toronto 2. Placement—Wing for Queen's. Rouges—Wing 3 for Queen's. Kicks to deadline—Wing 2 for Queen's. Safety touch—Krug. Referee—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Umpire—W. Bowman, Toronto. Head lineman—T Barton, Montreal. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 23—A blocked kick in the concluding minutes of the Western Ontario-McGill senior intercollegiate Rugby game on Saturday turned a seeming defeat for McGill into a 10-to-6 victory, their first of the season, and practically eliminated Western Ontario from the title hunt. McGill scored two points in the first quarter, but a forward pass gave Western a touchdown in the second. Both added a single in the third.

McGill scored another single in the last period, but Western held a 6-to-4 lead with only a few minutes to play. MmGill broke through and blocked one of Sherk's kicks and Stockwel secured the loose ball to run across the line for a touchdown which was converted. The losers had the better of the play, excelling in all departments except where Westman had a good margin. The summary:

McGill		Western Ontario
Krukowski, Carsley, lo		ro, Stapleton Grant
Degnan, Markham, ro		lo, McLeod, Rankin
Hornig, Drury, lm		rm, Tweednie, Davis
Letourneau, Savage, rm		lm, Quigley, Lawson
Stockwell, li		ri, Bell, Potts
McMorran, McLernon, ri		li, Verone
Freeman, s		s, Rockey, Lorriman
Riddell, qb		qb, Ward
Gilbert, Oliker, lhb		rhb, Awde, Mugan
Westman, chb		chb, Sherk
Byrne, Craig, rhb		lhb, Kennedy
Shaughnessy, fw		fw, Bryant, Gillis

Score—McGill 10, Western Ontario 6. Touchdowns—Stockwell for McGill; Sherk for Western Ontario. Convert to touchdown—Shaughnessy for McGill. Roughes—Westman 2 for McGill; Sherk for Western Ontario. Kick to dead line—Westman for McGill. Touch in goal—Westman for McGill. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Head Linesman—H. Foster, Montreal. Umpire—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Chicago Bears Still Unbeaten in League

National Professional Football League

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C
Chicago Bears	5	0	0	1.000
Portsmouth	5	0	1	.833
New York	4	0	2	.667
Boston	3	0	2	.600
Green Bay	2	1	3	.400
Pittsburgh	2	1	3	.400
Brooklyn	1	0	2	.333
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	4	.200
Cincinnati	0	1	4	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	2	.000

Results Oct. 22

Chicago Bears 10, Green Bay 7.
Boston 10, Chicago Cardinals 0.
New York 21, Brooklyn 7.
Cincinnati 0, Pittsburgh 0.

Field Goal Decides

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—For the second successive Sunday, the educated toe of Jack Manders, former Minnesota star, gave the Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League their margin of victory. His field goal from placement in the last minutes of play broke a 7-to-7 tie, and enabled the Bears to beat the Green Bay Packers, 10 to 7. A crowd of 19,000 witnessed the thrilling professional battle. The Bears hold first place in the league with five successive triumphs.

Redskins Best Cardinals

Jim Musick and Gyp Battles were the stars yesterday at Fenway Park as the Boston Redskins of the National Professional Football League scored a 10-to-0 victory over the Chicago Cardinals of the same circuit. The triumph strengthened Boston's grip on fourth place in the standing. Battles scored the only touchdown of the game in the second period on a seven-yard cutback through right tackle and Musick kicked the extra point. Later in the same period Musick added three more points to the Redskin total by kicking a 23-yard placement. Joe Lillard, backfield star of the Cardinals, was held in check by the Redskins, whose all-round defensive work would not let the Chicago attack get going.

Harry Newman Is Star

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Inspired by Harry Newman's passing and running, the New York Giants outclassed the Brooklyn Dodgers, 21 to 7, in a National Professional Football League game yesterday. The anticipated passing duel between two former Michigan quarterbacks—Newman and Benny Friedman—did not develop to any great extent. New York showed a smooth running attack, and Newman only tried four passes. Three were completed, one being good for a touchdown and another—for 40 yards—being largely responsible for another touchdown. Friedman, on the other hand, was forced to pass repeatedly, the giant forward wall stopping most of the Brooklyn running attempts. Friedman tried 29 passes. Thirteen were completed were a total of 158 yards, one being good for a touchdown. Two were intercepted and 14 incomplete.

Reds and Pirates Tie

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 23 (AP)—Battling in a drizzling rain, the Cincinnati Reds and Pittsburgh emerged with a scoreless tie in a National Professional Football League game here yesterday afternoon. The contest was marred by frequent fumbles. The Reds gained a slight advantage in Jim Mooney's punting, and once moved the ball to Pittsburgh's 7-yard line only to lose it on downs. Because of the slippery ground, the teams battled most of the time in a punting duel between the 35-yard stripes. Both tried for field goals three times, but the ball was far wide of the uprights each time.

Yale Freshmen Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23—Wilbur T. Woodland of Watertown, Mass., has been elected captain of the Yale freshman cross-country team.

Canadian Interprovincial Rugby

Argonauts 21, Hamilton 2.
Ottawa 9, Montreal 2.
Senior Varsity 37, Royal M. C. 0.

Italians Beat Germans

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (AP)—The North Italy soccer team defeated a picked Brandenburg team, 1 to 0, yesterday.

College Football Results

Adrian 20, Assumption 0.
Alabama 12, Tennessee 6.
Albion 0, Hope 0.
Amherst 13, Hamilton 0.
Annapolis 13, Virginia 6.
Appalachian T. 44, Piedmont 0.
Arnold 13, Worcester P. I. 6.
Augustana 18, Yankton 0.
Baldwin Wallace 14, Case 7.
Baylor 21, Simmons 0.
Beloit 12, Ripon 0
Bluefield 19, Morris Harvey 0.
Boston 13, Vermont 0.
Bowdoin 13, Williams 0.
Bowling Green 6, Ohio Northern 0.
Bridgewater 8, Gallaudet 0.
Brigham Young 13, Western State 0.
Bucknell 21, Lafayette 0.
California 6, Washington St. 6.
California Aggies 13, Sacramento Jr. 6.
California Ramblers 12, San Jose 0.
Canisius 59, St. Vincent 20.
Carleton 6, St. Olaf 0.
Carnegie Tech 7, Notre Dame 0.
Carroll 0, Michigan Tech 0.
Carroll Col. 0, Western St. (Mich.) Tea. 0.
Catawaba 40, West Carolina T. 0.
Centenary 0, Texas 0.
Central 7, Culver-Stockton 0.
Central C. 0, Columbia C. 0
Chardon T. 26, S. D. Mines 0.
Cincinnati 19, Marshall 0.
Clark 6, Tallodega 0.
Clarkson 20, Buffalo 0.
Coe 19, Inva S. T. 0.
Colby 12, Northeastern 6.
Colgate 7, New York 0.
Colorado Aggies 19, Colorado 6.
Colorado T. 27, Wyoming 0.
Cortland T. 54, Trenton T. 0.
Creighton 14, Rice 13.
Dartmouth 14, Pennsylvania 7.
Davis Elkins 48, New River 0.
De Kalb 12, Charleston 6.
Delaware 8, Washington C. 0.
Denison 12, Otterbein 0.
De Paul 18, Niagara 0.
DePauw 13, Manchester 6.
Dickinson 14, Allegheny 0.
Drexel 32, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Duke 19, Davidson 7.
East Ky. T. 0, East Tenn. T. 7.
Elon 26, Randolph Macon 0.
Evansville 19, Rose P. I. 0.
Ferris 19, John Marshall 0.
Florida 9, North Carolina 0.
Fordham 32, Boston College 6.
Fort Dodge Jr. 18, Mankato T. 7.
Franklin 12, Oakland City 7.
Furman 7, Centre 6.
Georgetown (Ky.) 16, Transylvan.
George Washington 19, Auburn (
Grove City 38, Bethany 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 34, Augsburg
Hampden-Sydney 0, St. John's 0.
Hanover 40, Earlham 6.
Hattiesburg T. 6, Southwestern L.
Haverford 7, Wesleyan 6.
Hillsdale 13, Alma 6.
Hiram 16, Capital 14.
Holy Cross 10, Harvard 7.
Hope 9, Albion 0.
Howard 26, Southwestern (Tenn.) 7
Illinois C. 12, Knox 6.
Illinois N. 27, Eureka 0.
Indiana Teachers 18, Edinboro 0.
Iowa 26, Wisconsin 7.
Ithaca 12, Alfred 7.
James Milliken 0, Illinois Wesleyan 0.
Juniata 21, Upsala 12.
Lacrosse T. 0, River Falls T. 0.
Lawrence 14, St. Norbert 0.
Lebanon Valley 10, Mt. St. Mary's 8.
Louisiana St. 20, Arkansas 0.
Lowell T. S. 12, Norwich 6.
Loyola (NO) 45, Springhill 0.
Luther 40, Dubuque 6.
Manhattan 28, Brooklyn 0.
Mansfield T. 32, Bloomsburg T. 13.
Marietta 6, Oberlin 0.
Mass. State 14, R. I. State 12.
McKendree 13, So. Illinois T. 0.
Michigan 13, Ohio State 0.
Michigan N. 25, Mount Pleasant T. 7.
Michigan St. 6, Marquette 0.
Millikin 0, Wesleyan 0.
Minnesota 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Minot T. 29, Valley C. T. 6.
Mississippi 41, Sewanee 0.
Mississippi St. 7, Vanderbilt 7.
Mississippi S. T. 6, S. W. La. 0.
Montana 32, Montana State 0.
Moorhead T. 13, North Normal 0.
Morris Brown 7, Benedict 0.
Meridian T. 13, Northern 0.
Murfreesboro Teachers 23, Maryvil
Murray 26, Lambuth 0.
National F. S. 26, Hartwick 0.
Nebraska 9, Kansas State 7.
Nevada 7, College of Pacific 0.
New Hampshire 6, Maine 0.
North Carolina 6, J. G. Smith 0.
N. C. State 0, Wake Forest 0.
North Central 9, Lake Forest 0.
Northland 20, Northern S. T. 6.
Northwestern 25, Indiana 0.
Oakland City 12, Franklin 7.
Ohio 6, Miami 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 14, Wittenberg 7.
Oklahoma 19, Iowa State 7.
Pacific 14, Whitman 12
Penn State 33, Lehigh 0.
Princeton 20, Coumbia 0
Principia 34, Hannibal-LaGrange 0.
Purdue 14, Chicago 0.
Richmond T. 0, Johnson City T. 0.
Rio Grande 6, West Liberty 0.
Rochester 14, Rensselaer 6.
Rochester Jr. 38, St. Paul Luther 6.
Rutgers 10, Penn M. I. 0.
Shenandoah 13, Baltimore 6.
Shepherd 19, Potomac State 12.
Sioux Falls 6, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
Slipping Rock 27, Glenville 21.
South Dakota 13, Morningside 7.
S. D. State 18, North Dakota 2.
Southern California 0, Oregon St. 0.
Southern Methodist 7, Okla. A. & M. 7.
Southwstn (Okla.) 3, Panhandle Aggies 0.
Springfield 7, Providence 0.
St. Bonaventure 13, LaSalle 13.
St. Cloud T. 21, Winona 0.
St. Lawrence 32, Hobart 0.
St. Louis 13, Missouri 7.
St. Mary's 0, St. John's 0.
St. Thomas 40, E. Stroudsburg 0.
Stanford 20, San Francisco 13.
State T. (Tenn.) 51, Hardeman 0.
Stevens Point 13, Whitewater 6.
Stout 20, Eau Claire T. 13.
Sul Ross 5, Dixie 0.
Susquehanna 7, St. Joseph 6.
Swarthmore 6, Union 0.
Syracuse 14, Cornell 7.
Temp T. 26, New Mexico 13.
Texas Christian 13, Texas A. & M. 7.
Texas Mines 6, New Mexico M. A. 6.
Toledo 12, Kenyon 0.
Tufts 42, Conn. State 0.
Tulane 7, Georgia Tech. 0.
Tulsa 7, Kansas 0.
Tuskegee 0, Wilberforce 0.
U. C. L. A. 20, Loyola (La.) 7.
Upper Iowa 46, Western Union 6.
Upsilanti T. 25, Mt. Pleasant T. 7.
Ursinus 6, Franklin & Marshall 0.
Villanova 40, Gettysburg 0.
Virginia M. I. 19, Maryland 13.
Virginia P. I. 7, Richmond 0.
Virginia Union 34, Shaw 0.
Wabash 12, Butler 0.
Washington 14, Puget Sound 6.
Washington & Lee 7, Kentucky 0.
Westchester T. 38, Shippenburg 0.
Western Ky. T. 45, Louisville 0.
Western Maryland 20, Georgetow
Western T. 7, Shurtleff 6.
Westminster 14, Thiel 0.
West Point 6, Illinois 0.
Wheaton 12, Aurora 0.
Wichita 6, Emporia 0.
William and Marry 37, Guilford 7.
Wofford 13, Erskine 12.
Wooster 6, Akron 0.
Yale 14, Brown 6.

Scottish Women Win

GLASGOW, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Scottish women's field hockey team Saturday took a close game from the touring American team. The score was 5 to 4. A crowd of 3000 saw the thrilling match. The Americans pressed from the start, but Scotland rallied and kept the American goalkeeper, Frances Elliott of Philadelphia, in constant action. After saving many goals she finally was beaten twice inside of a minute on shots by Miss Herriot. A great run by Virginia Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, American left inside, brought the best goal of the game. The Scottish players scored with the winning goal in the closing minutes of the game.

College Soccer Results

Bucknell 2, Lafayette 2.
Cornell 3, Lehigh 1.
Girard 5, Olney 2.
Harvard 2, Amherst 1.
Panzer 4, Cortland T. 2.
Pennsylvania 4, Swarthmore 0.
Pennsylvania State 3, Annapolis 1.
Springfield 1, Dartmouth 0.
Temple 1, Franklin & Marshall 0.
Trinity 3, Mass. State 1.
Wesleyan 4, Clark 0.
Williams 1, Conn. State 0.
Worcester P. I. 1, Tufts 0.
Yale 2, Brown 0.

New Haven Signs Goalie

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—Frank Carroll, manager of the New Haven Eagles in the Canadian-American Hockey League, sent word from Toronto, Canada, Saturday, that he has signed up Alfie Moore, former Springfield, Mass., goalie. The New Haven squad will start training in Toronto, Oct. 30.

All-Stars Defeat Belgians

DUISBURG, Ger., Oct. 23 (AP)—The German All-Stars defeated Belgium, 8 to 1, in an international soccer match here yesterday.

Philip Ball Passes Away

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23 (AP)—Philip De Catesby Ball, 69, president of the St. Louis Browns, passed away here yesterday.

Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby

McGill 10, Western Ontario 6.
Queen's 8, Toronto 2.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service" Tuesdays 3:30-4 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 890kc-337m.

Eastern States

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JACKSONVILLE—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

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TAMPA—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

Maryland

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HAGERSTOWN—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

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New York

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—Third Thursday of each month, 4:00-4:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-286m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, beginning Oct. 29, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

KANSAS CITY—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

South Dakota

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 6:30kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:32-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Mon., Tues., Wed., Nov. 6, 7, 9, Dec. 18, 19, 20, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

LONG BEACH—Daily except Sundays, Wednesdays, and

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(Continued)

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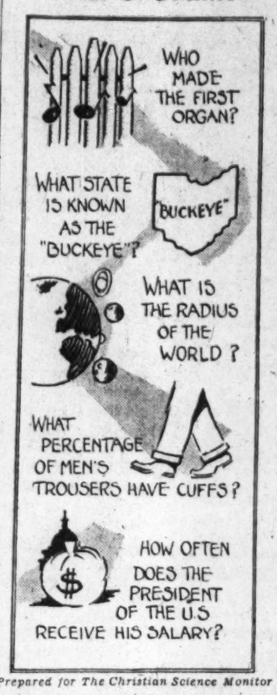
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Daily Features

Pict-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Answers Appear Elsewhere in the Page.

What They Say

Try It

"If everyone would do as well as possible for even one day, we all should do well."—*Henry Ford.*

Not In the Hills

"America has discovered that real gold lies in her children."—*Kathleen Norris.*

Back

"There seems now to be a general back-to-the-firm movement." — *Hal Frank.*

Budget and Rum

"Drinking won't balance the budget and rum won't carry us out of the depression." — *Clarence True Wilson.*

Less Talk

"I believe that for the moral and political prestige of the nations, it would be advisable to place an embargo on conferences."—*Benito Mussolini.*

Wheat the King

"The fat and lean years of every nation have always been dependent on wheat." — *Frederick E. Murphy, United States delegate to London wheat conference.*

IRELAND

DUBLIN
(Continued)

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Hymnal Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 97

THOMAS HASTINGS (1784-1872) was one of those men with vision, who undoubtedly prepared the way, by small beginnings, for America's advanced musical taste of today. The crowds that throng a Beethoven or Brahms series in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia are beneficiaries of the devoted work of such men as Hastings. He said that he worked for the greater glory of God through better musical worship; and so his work was felt in American music everywhere.

His father was one of the pioneers of central New York State and came from Connecticut, in 1786. The son worked for nine years in Utica, as editor of the Western Record, a religious weekly. He then accepted a call from 12 churches in New York City, which combined to secure him as choir leader. Hastings was called "a Bible concordance in himself," and New York University gave him the degree of Doctor of Music. He wrote 600 hymns, composed 1000 hymn tunes, and edited 50 volumes of music.

This music, by Frank G. Ilsley (1831-1887) was probably composed for these words, as it varies with their mood. Ilsley was of a musical family of Portland, Maine, and is heard of later in Newark, N. J.

No. 138

THE name "Festus" is a symbol of Paul's whole experience. It was before Festus that he told the story of his conversion so eloquently that King Agrippa said, "Almost thou persuadest me"; and it was Festus who sent Paul to Rome, because he had appealed to Cæsar. The tune is from a German chorale, in Freylinghausen's "Hymn Book," and the words are by Samuel Johnson (Note 37). They long appeared as anonymous, perhaps because of the change in his first line, which reads, "I bless thee, Lord, for sorrows sent."

Typ-O-Graph No. 13



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by W. E. Cobb, Boston, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Our typewriter artist today has looked over the stars of Hollywood for his subject, and whether he has settled upon Miss Garbo, Miss Shearer, or another, remains for the reader to decide. The strokes may seem a bit heavy on close examination, but at a distance the portrait has no little charm.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Law of Kindness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A BUSINESS man, owner of a chain of women's-wear shops, left his office late one afternoon and was about to enter his car, when he looked down and saw a wallet lying on the sidewalk. In it were a dollar bill, two theater tickets, and a driver's license identifying the purse.

The man noticed that the address on the license was in the poorer part of the town and a considerable distance from where he was at the time. He made a mental note to send the wallet by a messenger to its owner in the morning, and was about to put the thing in his pocket when something caused him to look more closely than before at the tickets. To his surprise they were for a performance that same evening at an uptown theater.

Imagining the dismay of the loser and visioning a couple who would lose a rare treat at losing the tickets, the man obeyed a sudden impulse and drove directly to the address.

He knocked on the door of a small house, and was admitted by a slender, gentlemanly appearing man of middle age, who was so overjoyed to get the tickets that he could hardly speak.

"Mister," he finally was able to say, "if you only knew how much this means to me! Those tickets are for me and my sister. She's been with me here with her four children, waiting for a break that it seems won't come, that's all. She loves music, and I thought if I took her to this show, it might make her feel better. She's a topnotch designer. Used to be with one of the women's-wear houses in the East."

At this point a door opened and a gentle, brown-eyed woman entered the room. She stopped, at seeing a stranger.

"Oh, that's my sister."

An introduction followed.

The business man noted from her conversation that she was an expert designer. He needed just such a worker; and it is pleasant to add that a mutual benefit resulted from what seemed to be a chance kindness.

News About Newspapers



(The first of a series of brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Henry Muddiman, writer of the first 23 issues of the Oxford Gazette, and the first two issues of the London Gazette, has been called "the father of the English newspaper."

James Campbell, postmaster of Boston, established the first regular newspaper in America, the Boston News-Letter, in 1704.

Journalism did not become a vital force in the social and political life of England until the eighteenth century.

The first periodical for women, the Ladies Mercury, 1693, consisted entirely of questions and answers concerning courtship and marriage.

The first daily paper in England, the Daily Courant, appeared on March 11, 1702. It was a single small sheet, printed on only one side. It contained facts only, without editorial opinion or comment.

Defoe, Swift, Addison, Steele, Fielding, and Samuel Johnson were the English forerunners of the highest type of present-day editorial writers. They wrote on moral, social, political, and literary subjects.

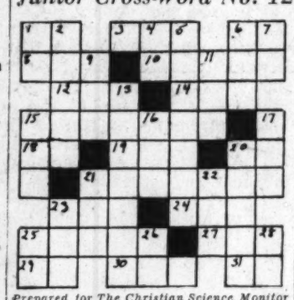
Addison and Steele in the "Tatler" (1709-1711) and the "Spectator" (1711-1714)) exercised the greatest single influence on the journalistic style of the eighteenth century.

The "Spectator" attained a circulation of 3000 copies in two weeks. Through the clubs and coffee-houses it reached 60,000 persons daily. Its purpose was "to bring philosophy out of closets and libraries, schools and colleges, to dwell in clubs and assemblies, at tea-tables and in coffee-houses."

Daniel Defoe, best known as the author of "Robinson Crusoe," is recognized as "the master journalist of the eighteenth century."

"Robinson Crusoe" was the first popular story published serially in an English newspaper. It ran for six months in the London Post, beginning in 1719.

Junior Cross-Word No. 12



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Not (prefix).
3—The whole.
6—Italian River.
8—Movement of head.
10—To become gradually smaller.
12—Affirmative vote.
14—Dress.
15—Property saved.
18—Expressing more than one (ab.).
19—Before.
20—Near.
21—Wearisome.
23—Large serpent.
24—Small cask.
25—Of a dusky color.
27—X.
29—Upon.
30—Elongated fish.
31—Musical note.

Down

1—Within.
2—Faithful.
4—Lieutenant (ab.).
5—Greatest.
6—Small nail used by cobblers.
7—Either.
9—Dover is capital of this state (ab.).
11—Pastry.
13—Medium.
15—Mineral spring.
16—Little Rock is capital of this state (ab.).
17—Believer in (suffix).
20—60,000-year-old yellow resin.
21—Electrified particle.
22—Not in.
23—Receptacle for grain.
25—Act.
26—You.
28—Maine is in this group of states (ab.).

PICT-O-GRAMS

Answers

1. Ctesibius of Alexandria about 2 B. C.
2. Ohio.
3. The equatorial radius, 3963 miles; polar radius, 3949 miles.
4. Approximately 90 per cent.
5. Semi-monthly.

Vocations

Jig-Saws

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Having had his salary reduced, Mr. H— needed to put some of his evening hours to good account. He now has a successful jigsaw-puzzle route, supplying high-class puzzles at 10 cents each per day. Every evening he makes his rounds, exchanging puzzles, leaving more than one sometimes.

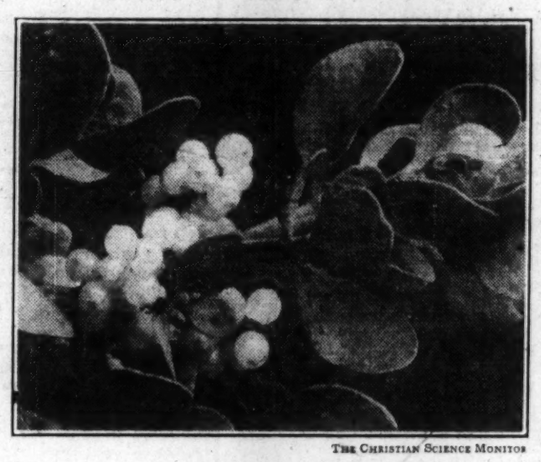
Subjects are selected suitable for different groups in a home, and weekly contracts are taken. Thus his income has been increased, wholesome amusement has been provided, and his friend, the maker of the puzzles, has been benefited.

Miss Anna W.

Doors Under Sinks

A man who is without employment in his regular line of work is making nicely shaped doors to fit under kitchen sinks. He puts a small shelf on the back of each door to hold the cleaning needs for the kitchen. Such doors give a very modern appearance to the kitchen, and as he sells them for $1.50 a pair put in place, they are very reasonable.—Mrs. E. G. B.

State Flowers No. 3



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oklahoma: Mistletoe

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

REMEMBERING the money gained from the sale of mistletoe, gathered in the first few winters after Oklahoma was opened to settlement, the "Eighty-niners" sponsored a successful movement to have the Oklahoma Legislature recognize the plant as the state flower.

Celebrated in rites centuries before America was discovered, the European mistletoe handed over to its American cousin all the tradition of a rich Norse and Druid mythology. Legends tell how mistletoe became the emblem of the goddess of love, and why all who passed beneath its boughs should receive her kiss. This probably accounts for a holiday custom which survives.

The parasitic plant often takes full charge of its host tree in the Southwest, and its pale green leaves and waxy white berries make an interesting picture after the tree has shed its leaves—as if the fall should reveal a tree in fresh spring raiment. The berries are very sticky, and are carried from tree to tree by the birds.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The roses smell sweetly" (Miss L. B.)—No; "sweet." An adjective describing "roses," not an adverb modifying "smell," is needed. Note this difference in the following: "She was sweet"; "She replied sweetly." "Sweet" in the first is a subject complement (some call it a predicate adjective); it describes "she." "Sweetly" in the second is an adverb and tells us how the reply was made.

"She needs a hat badly" (Miss L. B.)—"Badly" here is colloquial for "very much." "Badly" means "in a bad manner," and we feel sure that "she" does not need a hat that way.

"She feels badly about it" (Miss L. B.)—This means "She does a poor job of feeling about it." The adjective "bad" is correctly used (but we hope seldom) after verbs pertaining to senses ("feel," "sound," "look," "appear," "taste," "smell," etc.), when it is desired to point out a quality of the subject.

"He writes poor" (Miss L. B.)—Make it "poorly," an adverb.

"Drive slow" (Miss L. B.)—Shakespeare wrote: "How slow time goes." And other writers have given us the excuse to drop the *-ly* and still retain an adverb. Fowler ("Modern English Usage") says:

> In spite of the encroachments of -ly, "slow" maintains itself as at least an idiomatic possibility under some conditions even in the positive ("how slow he climbs," "please read very slow," "my watch goes slow"); while in the comparative and superlative, "slower" and "slowest" are usually preferable to "come slowly" and "most slowly."
> Of the conditions, the chief is that the adverb, and not the verb, etc., should contain the real point. Compare: "We forged slowly ahead" (where the slowness is an unessential item) with "Sing as slow as you can" (where the slowness is all that matters.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

CONDITION, circumstances, is not the thing,
Bliss is the same in subject or in king.
—POPE

In Lighter Vein

A Great Idea

"Mummie, if I were a magician I should turn everything into chocolates."

"But you could not eat so many chocolates."

"I could. I should turn myself into an elephant."—*Lustige Blätter.*

Bristles

George was still full of sleep when he yawned, walked over to the table, and reached for the hand mirror. His fingers grasped the hairbrush instead.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed in amazement. "I certainly need a shave this morning!"

Arithmetic in Aberdeen

Little Donald MacGregor was being questioned by his school-teacher. "Tell the class, Donald, how many weeks there are in a year," she said.

"Thrifty-two," he replied with a smile.

Applied Science

"That was an excellent paper your daughter read last night on 'The Influence of Economics as Applied to Practical Government'."

"Was it? Well, for the last month we've had to hire someone to find out about the influence of the vacuum cleaner as applied to the dining room carpet!"

Worth Knowing



NATHAN B. STUBBLEFIELD WAS THE FIRST BROADCASTER OF THE HUMAN VOICE—BY RADIO—ACCORDING TO A MONUMENT ON THE CAMPUS OF THE STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE AT MURRAY, KY.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Gems From Shakespeare

This, above all, to thine own self be true
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
—*Hamlet, Act I, Scene III.*

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down-pillow hard.
—*Cymbeline, Act III, Scene VI.*

He jests at scars that never felt a wound.
—*Romeo and Juliet, Act II, Scene I.*

. . . . To wilful men
The injuries that they themselves procure
Must be their schoolmasters.
—*King Lear, Act II, Scene IV.*

If all the year were playing holidays
To sport would be as tedious as to work.
—*Henry VI, Part I, Act I, Scene II.*

That, sir, which serves and seeks for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm.
—*King Lear, Act II, Scene IV.*

For who digs hills because they do aspire
Throws down one mountain, to cast up a higher.
—*Pericles, Act I, Scene IV.*

A friend should bear his friend's infirmities.
—*Julius Cæsar, Act IV, Scene III.*

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will.
—*Hamlet, Act V, Scene I.*

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.
—*Henry VI, Part 3, Act V, Scene VI.*

Brevities

Reader's Digest: Many a man who used to play golf to keep in the pink has given it up to keep out of the red.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The country could stand a beauty treatment just now—something in the way of a permanent prosperity wave.

Los Angeles Times: But what was the sense in reducing the dollar's value to 60 cents if they are just as hard to get?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Odds and Ends

Largest Dome

The world's largest dome is that of the Pantheon, in Rome. It measures 442 feet around at the base and is 143 feet high.

Few Higher

One of the highest positions in the country is that of Thomas K. Mullare, postmaster with an office on top of Mt. Washington.

The Naturalist

John Burroughs, famous naturalist and poet, was at one time a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington.

The Glad News

James K. Polk was the first President to be notified of his nomination by telegraph.

Amusements

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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

The Farm Revolt

LAST night on the radio President Roosevelt, reviewing the achievements of his Administration, stressed the benefits that the farmers had received. He made the statement in face of a fresh wave of discontent, a wave that has lately risen to a crest of protest in the West. Gov. William Langer of North Dakota has ordered his State, largest wheat producer this year, to intern all shipments of wheat till prices improve. Gov. Charles W. Bryan, leading a revolt of Democrats in Nebraska, is especially bitter about the ruinous effects of the NRA on the agricultural population. And now a "farm strike" has been called in twenty-five states and is blocking the movement of supplies to market in some areas.

What, in view of this uprising, coming so soon after the cotton farmers' complaints, did the President mean? Farmers do not usually cavil at benefits.

Claims and facts, however, are easily reconcilable. The President was quite right. Farm buying power has gone up since March. Beyond an odd digit or two, one cannot register any complaint about the arithmetic which the President gave to the nation in his quarterly report by radio. He declared farm income has risen one-third in 1933. Last week he gave more detailed figures to the newspaper men. He said then that, compared with the end of March, September 1 prices of products which the farmer sells showed an increase of 32 per cent. At the same time, the prices of the things that the farmer buys showed an increase of only 11 per cent. On its face, this is good progress, very good progress, and the layman, taking these figures as they stand, would be inclined to exclaim, "What, then, is the farmer kicking about?"

Analyze these figures, however, and the reason for farm discontent becomes evident. President Roosevelt spoke of conditions over the entire March 31 to September 1 period. If he had split it into two parts, his interpretation would have been more interesting. The first part would be the four months between the end of March and the end of July. During that time, farm prices improved 52 per cent; non-farm prices, or those of the things that the farmer has to buy, only 7 per cent. In other words, farm buying power was swelling mightily.

But, as the President pointed out in his radio talk, such an advance was highly speculative. There was bound to be a reaction. The figures for August reversed the trend. In August, farm prices declined 5 per cent; non-farm prices rose 4 per cent. This is the end of the period surveyed by the President, but the facts since then have emphasized the maladjustment. Figures issued by the Department of Agriculture reveal that for the month of September non-farm prices crept up another 4 per cent, while farm prices declined nearly 7 per cent.

It thus becomes easy to understand the feeling in the farm belt toward the NRA. Farmers think that by forcing up industrial costs it will spell the defeat of the drive toward price parity prevailing in pre-war days, which it is the professed object of the Administration to reach under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The farmers are right in pointing to the inconsistency between AAA and NRA policies. Economists warned of such inconsistency when the recovery program first got under way. What the Administration is doing in the circumstances is to watch with more care than seemed apparent several months ago the proposals for price-fixing, a phrase that generally means price-raising, which are contained in the remaining codes, and to develop other parts of the recovery program which have to do with federal loans to farmers and purchases of farm products for the foodless. Already these latter are causing farm prices to pick up.

The New in Newspapers

STRANGE things have been brought to Chicago this world's fair year, but none more unusual than a curious event of the last week. A nattily dressed young woman stood discoursing in one of the big hotels to nineteen rows of boys and girls, analyzing and teaching the writing of newspaper editorials. She was talking like an editor to editors.

Reporters from the daily papers gazed astonished. Men who had written stories about fires, crime, politics, and almost everything else that goes into an average day's work grunted to themselves, "I've never seen anything like this."

Nor would they yet had not the high schools recently dipped into journalism—had not 2000 schools started their own newspapers—had not 1500 schools opened journalism classes—had not nearly 1000 youthful writers come to Chicago for their annual convention.

They showed there, at the National Scholastic Press Association, that they were getting hold of the newspaper business. And sanely. At one of the round tables an instructor waxed overenthusiastic for advertising support of school papers. She knew of one candy store, she said, which the students had refused to patronize because it would not advertise.

"Isn't boycotting against the law?" piped up one lank youth.

"You're minors," she answered. "The law can't reach you."

"But papa can," quoth another tall youngster.

It is excellent for the nation that the high schools are teaching how to read newspapers and how to make them. Few of their journalism students will ever go into the newspaper business, it is probable, but many should become more intelligent followers of events. As good government depends largely on the newspapers, these children will form an ever-enlarging block of critical readers. Those who cry for a better-informed electorate can see it slowly being added to in the new journalism classes of the public schools.

Learning to Want Learning

HEARTENING to all believers in children's sincerity and natural desire to learn is the growing dissatisfaction evident throughout the educational world, with marks, artificial rewards, and the use of competition as stimulants to effort. With the schools of Newton, Massachusetts, joining the ranks of those that have abolished the traditional method of grading and all that goes with it, another entire public school system takes a stand to free the child from the artificial and sometimes cruelly unjust domination that marks and report cards have often proved to be.

Children adjust themselves quickly and naturally to reforms that are in line with higher aims. Although long taught to gauge their own work by the grade someone else may give them, they have, in similar cases to that of Newton, learned quickly to substitute for marks their own inner satisfaction in the effort they have expended and to judge their own sincerity of purpose. Substituting coöperation for competition comes harder, perhaps; for the instinct is to strive, both in fun and in seriousness. World affairs give proof of this. But world affairs also give proof of the sharp need of doing away with this jealous striving to surpass the other fellow.

Schools on both sides of the Atlantic recognizing this, have proved that, if definitely taught the greater joy of coöperative effort and an individual development which is not gauged by comparisons with others, children take to these thoughts with a joyous naturalness that gives promise of better world affairs in generations to come.

So it is not usually the children who find the abolition of "marks" and "competition" difficult. It is parents and teachers who need to watch themselves. Many a school system that has discarded competition has found many homes still serving the old competitive stuff.

Such parents want the teacher to mark their children. With the best of intentions they make a dive for the report card and mete out rewards or demerits based on it, entirely forgetting that even at best Johnnie's marks are estimates of a sincere but human person—who can't know everything there is to know about Johnnie and who might just have had a poor breakfast that day. Furthermore, Johnnie's mother—again with the best of intentions—wants something definite so she can compare Johnnie with Willie. And Johnnie's dad wants something he can grasp quickly. That Johnnie is doing his best, that he has improved in his attitude toward studying, that he is generous to his playmates—these are all very fine—but just what grade did he get in his arithmetic!

The school therefore that is seeking to displace what has proved to be false stimulation of effort, with the child's genuine interest and love of doing well, must depend on the parents to control this inordinate desire for marks and to coöperate in the effort to help the child toward a higher purpose in all his school work.

If at school Johnnie learns to do his work for reasons other than a fear of "poor marks" or to get ahead of Willie, and if at the same time the home rewards and penalizes him for all that he does or doesn't do, puts a mere parental approval or condemnation in place of teaching Johnnie to form his own high standards, urges him to compare himself with Willie instead of encouraging him to improve over his own past achievement—then, pray, where does Johnnie come out? The school and the home must pull together.

Recruiting Readers

A CURIOUS controversy has arisen in France as to the influence of the weekly literary journal on the sale of books. Two facts stand out in clear opposition. The first is that literary journals have multiplied exceedingly in the last year or two. The second is that the booksellers are complaining of a serious diminution in their receipts.

Are these two phenomena directly related to each other? That is the question. Literary France is aroused. Every day some writer expresses his opinion, which is sure to be contradicted by another writer.

The literary weekly in France can scarcely be compared with that of other countries. In format it resembles the ordinary newspaper. On its front page is a short story and a number of amusing social notes. On the inside pages are lively discussions of all topical questions, and reviews of books which are rather articles than reviews. They extract the quintessence of the new volumes and surround their ideas with a wealth of commentary. These articles are complete in themselves. It is unnecessary to read the book, since one has obtained sufficient entertainment from the article. It is argued that those who read these articles in the literary journals will not afterward buy the books.

Unquestionably these literary journals have had an enormous success. The leading publishers vie with one another in issuing them. Now it is unlikely that the publishing houses would destroy with their own hands their book market. Thus it is suggested that the falling off in sales of books is due to other causes—to the crisis which has touched every branch of activity, and to competition of cinema and radio.

The most sensible view, as it would appear, is that taken by a number of authors who point out that the literary journals reach readers who could not be numbered among the regular purchasers of books. The real book lover will continue to place the volumes which please him on his shelves. It is all to the good that others should learn to read current literature. Probably among them will be recruited, sooner or later, new book buyers.

That, despite a certain amount of grumbling by book sellers and authors, seems to be the prevalent opinion. Not until the crisis is passed will it be possible to estimate fairly the effect of these weekly sheets on the book trade.

Other Cities Have Their Tammanys

THE hide of the Tammany Tiger has become so toughened that it no longer feels criticisms couched in generalities. In the current mayoralty campaign in New York the Fusionists, led by Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, are attacking the Tiger with specific criticisms which are finding its vulnerable spots. The Tammany camp is being shelled daily with shrapnel forged from the facts unearthed by Judge Seabury in his investigation.

One fact especially is being made clear. The Tammany plunderbund and blunderbund brought the city nearer than it has ever been before to the brink of bankruptcy and default. Only the intervention of the Governor of the State saved it—or will save it if the special session of the Legislature grants the city legal authority to carry out the four-year fiscal plan agreed upon. The city has had to submit to a plan which virtually gives the bankers a lien on the city's taxes to secure their loans.

Judge Seabury was right when he charged in an address the other night that Tweed was a "piker" compared with the Tammany officials who have been squandering the city's funds in recent years. Budget figures confirm his charge. In the last dozen years the city's annual expenditures have jumped from $273,000,000 to approximately $630,000,000. Meanwhile the city has borrowed $1,000,000,000 in addition, and now has a bonded debt of about $2,500,000,000. Last year it spent $163,000,000 over its income.

Other cities as well as New York, suffering under the maladministration of corrupt political machines, recognize waste, extravagance, debt and graft as major difficulties in municipal government. Many of them are in dire difficulty today not only because they went on spending sprees in prosperous days, but because their politically controlled administrations did not put on the brakes when the depression came. New York has not been an isolated example of failure to make necessary economies, especially by reducing the number of political parasites on the pay roll. New York has not done it yet.

The depression and the exposure of New York's corruption will have served one useful purpose if they help bring American municipalities back to their fiscal senses and demonstrate, among other things, that it is essential not only to make a budget, but to live within it, even if useless and high-salaried employees on the pay roll for political purposes have to be separated from that pay roll.

Green Condors and NRP'S

THE Blue Eagle has done much to make the NRA known the world round. As a dramatic symbol of a national policy and of a popular surge in behalf of recovery, it has done much to monopolize the stage, thus obscuring less spectacular and extensive but no less sincere and patriotic efforts of other peoples to reach the same goal. Of course, such concentrated attention on the Blue Eagle's flight is not inappropriate, since its success will encourage the other national birds sent aloft to symbolize the herculean efforts of other peoples to conquer a common foe of inaction.

If the Latin-American nations had chosen a bird and painted him in unnatural hues to represent their national efforts at recovery, many months and years before the Blue Eagle made his first flight they would have chosen the King of the Andes, the condor, and painted him green to symbolize the fertile and verdant tropic vegetation over which he soars when not poised above his native snow-covered peaks. And if the Green Condor could talk, what tales he could tell of peoples mobilized, organized and voluntarily making prodigious sacrifices to forward his flight.

Instead of NRA, theirs would be the letters NRP, to signify National Recovery Pacts, pacts with neighbors, near and far; pacts to remove tariff barriers; pacts to smooth routes and roads; pacts to erase fear and suspicion. For the Latin-American nations, in many cases, banking their economic existence on single commodities which must be sold abroad, have had to play an international game to reduce national distress. They have been obliged to default on foreign loans, to establish exchange restrictions and to curtail imports. These drastic measures were, however, merely the first necessary steps in house cleaning; the unavoidable preludes to later house warming.

And if the Green Condor could talk and were frank about the matter, he might speak of incursions on his privacy and of new marks on the Latin-American landscape. He would say that his wards have not relied on pacts alone; acts, and many of them in spite of vicissitudes, have built factories, roads and buildings where none were before. Old roads and homes have been improved, new industries have arisen, and peaceful fields and streams now swarm with seekers for gold or agricultural wealth.

When the Blue Eagle and the Green Condor meet, what strange and stirring reports they will give each other? But on one point they will agree. The subjects over whom they fly by day and night are one in courage and optimism.

Editorial Notes

The nation's sole woman Cabinet member, Secretary of Labor Perkins, who is quoted as saying, "I am not one of those who worry about what the workingman will do with his leisure," evidently has a housewife's knowledge of the many odd jobs that await the attention of the head of the family in the average home.

One presumes, of course, that barbers and hairdressers do their "part."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

If Germany Had Been Willing to Accept Compulsory Disarmament

"SUPPOSING the German people had been able to subdue a certain sense of personal resentment," said a student of foreign affairs the other day. "Suppose they had accepted permanently the disarming clauses of the Versailles Treaty and sought to make the best of them. What might have been the result upon their national fortunes?"

The proposition is interesting. Naturally it divides itself into the consideration of the material advantages and disadvantages which might have resulted from such a program, and the moral advantages or disadvantages. Curiously enough, it is the moral phase of the problem which probably has the most influence upon the German policy today. For the question as to material advantages offers but little opportunity for argument. Germany would save enormously in governmental expenditures if her people could content themselves with the position of military inferiority imposed upon them by the Versailles Treaty.

But here enters the question of national pride or perhaps as they might prefer to put it, national self-respect. The Germans might be very willing to hold their expenditures for military and naval expenses down to an infinitesimal sum, in comparison to that of their neighbors, if they had adopted this policy, as Switzerland has, or Sweden, or Denmark, of their own volition. What they object to is having it forced upon them.

Obviously, this affront to German self-respect would be eliminated were the other powers of Europe to carry out loyally their specific obligation to disarm themselves down to the German level. If this were done they would all be limited in their military and naval expenditures by a mutual consideration for the public good. This consideration they refuse to manifest, though insisting that Germany should observe it. Naturally, this failure to fulfill a solemn agreement is most offensive to Germany, and is resulting in the revolt of that nation against a situation forced upon it unwillingly, but which under other circumstances would be nothing but a great national benefit, and a notable aid in recuperation from the tremendous financial shock of the World War.

* * *

Consider for a moment what Germany is spending today for armament; what the allies are willing to permit her to expend, and what her own statesmen desire to appropriate for this purpose. Roughly speaking, Germany expended, according to the Statesman's Year Book, in 1932, the sum of $120,000,000 at the current rate of exchange, upon her army and navy together. Official experts at Geneva have prepared an estimate of the cost of the doubled military force which the former allies were willing to offer to Germany at $126,236,980. The same experts, who have been studying the estimates presented by the various powers to the Disarmament Conference, assert that the German demands for increased armaments would add in eight years $1,213,000,000 to this sum practically doubling it.

Issue might be taken with these figures by the German representatives, but essentially they seem to represent the sums which the Government of that country feels it necessary to get from its already impoverished people for the purpose of keeping up to some degree with their wealthier neighbors in the armament race. The social practice, commonly ridiculed under the phrase, "Keeping up with the Jones's," never had a more striking parallel than the efforts of all the nations to keep up with one another in armaments.

The security of a nation today, even in explosive Europe, is not to be maintained by great and burdensome armaments. Indeed, complete preparation for war, even though masquerading under the name of provision for national defense, is much more likely to bring down upon the nation maintaining it the assault of its neighbors than would a practically defenseless state, for every war proceeds from the fear of an attack by one of the parties to it. No nation fears that Switzerland, or Denmark, or, for that matter, a state in the very midst of the cockpit of Europe, Czechoslovakia, is going to take up arms for the purpose of robbing its neighbor. For this reason these nations are secure from hostile attack, and saved any very heavy expenditure for purposes of defense.

* * *

Revolutions are always emotional. The cool-headed and wise observer of national manifestations will always take at a liberal discount the utterances of men engaged in the task of overthrowing an established state, or building a new one upon the ruins of one that has been destroyed. Whether the new state is to be Communistic or Fascist, its promoters have to fire the patriotic enthusiasm of the citizens with a program promising national glory. Hundreds of years of history; scores of national instances can be cited to support this proposition. For that reason no intelligent observer will discover in the revolt of Germany against further maintenance of the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty any real threat of war.

Indeed, it has been the failure of the other parties to the peace treaty to carry out their own solemn obligations that has given to the men now ruling Germany the opportunity to make of rearmament an issue which would appeal to the German people, and further strengthen those who cite it. Neither their acts nor their utterances necessarily point to any new outbreak of hostilities in Europe. Unhappily, the political program upon which they have adroitly seized does sacrifice a great opportunity for a leader among the nations of Europe to stand forth as an object lesson in the needlessness and extravagance of great armaments. Had Germany accepted the penalty forced upon it as a result of defeat in the war, it might have turned that penalty into a great blessing.

Occidental Novelty an Oriental Archaism

THE jig-saw puzzle is not a new phenomenon. One of my Chinese friends has had an ardent affection for the pastime of fitting bits into an attractive whole for at least thirty years, he tells me, and he adds, of course, that the Chinese devised jig-saw puzzles many centuries ago. To the Chinese scholar most of our "modern" discoveries seem to be old and familiar friends. Certainly there is no reason why the Chinese should not have devised jig-saw puzzles many centuries before the Christian era. The ideographic language which they have used for several thousand years is something of a jig-saw puzzle in itself, and I commend its study to the attention of puzzle enthusiasts in the West.

The Chinese written language is seldom approached with the proper mental attitude by foreigners. Most of them have been told that it is "terribly difficult," that no Westerner can hope to master its intricacies in a lifetime, that its study is entirely an exercise in memorization, and that Occidental students of Chinese become "queer" if they persist in their studies. Accepting these oft-repeated statements as facts, Western residents seldom attempt to learn even a few Chinese characters. If they are energetic, they learn something of the spoken language, so that they may chat with servants and shopkeepers. But to most of them the ideographs which appear at every turn—on billboards, shop signs, in the headlines of Chinese newspapers, and in brilliant Neon lights—are a closed book. This is a pity, for one may amuse one's self with Chinese ideographs in the same spirit in which one works out jig-saw puzzles, and with more pleasing results

Contrary to a general belief among Occidentals, even those resident in China, one need not depend entirely upon the drudgery of memorization to acquire Chinese characters For complicated ideographs are evolved from bits, just as are jig-saw puzzles, and when one has fitted a certain number of bits together, the picture emerges clear and logical. Take, for example, two "bits," one the character for "woman," and the other that for "roof." When the woman character is placed under the roof character, one has the character for "peace." "A woman under a roof is peace." Again one takes the "woman" bit, and places it next the bit for "child." A woman and child together. What character is this? "Good." What could be more logical.

The North China Union Language School at Peiping, which has reduced instruction in the Chinese language to a fine art, has evolved a system of "character cards" which increases the illusion for the student that he is doing a jig-saw puzzle. On the front of each card is written a large Chinese character, and on the back its meaning and a number of phrases in which it is used. One may carry around a handful of these cards as he rides, and fit into his memory the "bits" which emerge eventually into logical wholes. To make the task easier, some Chinese genius, thousands of years ago, introduced the phonetic principle into ideographs. To a complicated character is added a simple one with the same or similar sound. The phonetic gives the memory a clue.

So it is possible to make the study of Chinese characters no more than a hobby, and still to make surprising progress with reasonably small effort. By the end of a year one is astonished to discover that Chinese newspapers suddenly have become intelligible.

D. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"I'm Going Narrow"

FOR the last eight or ten years I have tried consistently to be "broad"—liberal-minded—or whatever the modern-day woman is supposed to be to meet modern-day conditions. This morning as I sit at my typewriter my nostrils are filled with the acrid smoke of flaming hills—and human beings! Griffith Park, one of the great recreation places of Los Angeles, is a raging inferno. Twenty-seven dead men have already been removed from the blackened débris. . . .

What caused this awful tragedy? A lighted cigarette—carelessly tossed away! A cigarette!—just an innocent little tube of paper and "throat-soothing" tobacco. Great radio broadcasts assure us cigarettes are so harmless—so delightful—so smart. Newspapers, billboards, magazines, would lead us to believe that no one who is anything at all would be caught dead without a package of cigarettes in his—or her—pocket. And because so many of us women desire to be "broad"—

"Now don't be narrow, dear!"—that cursed phrase has become better known than the national anthem—

Because we wish to be considered smart—clever—and human—we sit idly by swallowing the bunk that advertising—and usage—shove down our throats! . . .

Repeal is assured. Race track betting is back. Cigarettes hang from many of the best lips in America. . . . And because we don't want to be "narrow," we shrug our shoulders and hope everything will come out in the wash." But here's an important point—who's going to do the washing?

Well I, for one, am through kidding myself. I, for one, am ready to come right out into the open and fight for some of the good old "narrow" principles of my forefathers. The smoke from that "innocent little cigarette" hangs over the beautiful Hollywood hills. . . .

From now on I pledge myself to a fight for "narrowness." I am definitely against vice as represented by our modernism. I have nothing but contempt for the woman who thinks "kissable" lips must be flavored with nicotine. If I must drink a cocktail to prove my good-fellowship or my right to it, I'll turn hermit. I'm dead against plays and moving pictures that exploit crime and "crimson ladies." Filth as personified by modern-day printing, sha'l be filth and nothing else to me.

Narrow—you bet. From now on I'm narrow and proud of it! — *Ethel K. Lockwood*, in *Los Angeles Saturday Night*.

A Time for Thought on the Liquor Question

A MAJORITY of the states . . . have now voted for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. These contain within them, according to the last census, 78,634,000 inhabitants, nearly two-thirds of the population of the country. Of the nineteeh that have not yet put the matter before the people, there are only two of the larger ones left, Pennsylvania with nearly 10,000,000 inhabitants, and Ohio with approaching 7,000,000. . . .

Realistic thinkers among the drys may not believe in any large probability that repeal can be stopped. They will nevertheless go on working for their cause with the same zeal as if victory were sure. They are not fighting for place, advantage or power. They are working for a principle of fraternal service. Even their opponents will acknowledge that. . . .

If then reasonable people concede that national prohibition is probably lost, what should they do? Between now and the concluding vote each side should follow its convictions and work for the victory of the cause it believes to be for the best for the people. But is there not some common ground on which good citizens can unite?

It is time now to begin constructive work, work that should have been outlined even before repeal was adopted by Congress. How will intoxicants be regulated when the prohibition laws are annulled? Will the states adopt the Swedish system, with government controlling monopoly of liquor and taking all the profit? . . . Or will the states allow the other extreme, the open saloon with all the evil that surrounded it two decades ago?

The people's decision on the great prohibition question is imminent. Those who lead public thought must now begin to formulate plans as to how the states will regulate the demoralizing thing, liquor, in case repeal carries. —*Deseret News* (Salt Lake City).